NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the Brick-Market.

Dol. 50 Cts. per Ann.] SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1805. [No. 2255.

INGTON ACADEMY LOTTERY.

account of the absence from this State of gentleman, who is one of the principal rs of this Lottery—the drawing thereof is for a few weeks, when his return is ex- and the drawing will be attended to with- .

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Sec'ry.*

. There are a few Tickets remaining un- which are in the hands of those persons here- appointed to sell Tickets: The public pa- is further solicited.

Washington Academy,
Kingstown, June 20, 1805.

CINCINNATI.

HE Rhode-Island State Society of CINCINNATI, will celebrate the Anniver- f American Independence, at Providence, 4th day of July next.—A general and l attendance of the Members is requested. day, at Nine o'clock, A. M. at the State- in that town.

DANIEL S. DEXTER, *Sec'ry.*
14th, 1805.

ode-Island Union Bank.

HE Stockholders are hereby notified to attend at the Bank-Room on Monday the y of July—for the purpose of electing Nine ors for the year ensuing, agreeable to the Article of Association, and for transacting other business as may be laid before them.

the same day, at the Bank, will be declared i-annual dividend on all stock standing on ooks, to such persons as are recorded on the instant—and payable to them or their legal esentatives, from which time transfers will ; until the said 1st day of July.

By order of the President and Directors,
JOHN L. BOSS, Cashier.

ewport, 20th June, 1805.

HE Subscriber having been duly ap- pointed administrator on the estate of his er, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of New- in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, de- ed, and having given bond according to law, the faithful discharge of the trust thereby re- d in him, requests all persons who are indebt- o said estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against it, to ex- it them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*
Newport, June 21, 1805.

WE the subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Ex- , in the county of Washington, commissioners eceive, examine and adjust, the claims of the editors to the estate of SUSANNA JAMES, late said Exeter, deceased, represented insolvent, do eby give notice, that six months from the first of April inst. are allowed by said court for the editors to exhibit their claims against said estate d that we shall attend on the business of our ap- tment on the first Monday in July, the third onday in August, and the fourth Monday in ptember next, at one o'clock, P. M. in each of d days, at the dwelling-house of CALEB AR- LD, jun. in Exeter.—All claims not exhibited thin that time, will be debarred a recovery.

PELEG ARNOLD,
STUTELY TILLINGHAST, } *Com'rs.*
REYNOLDS SHEARMAN,

All persons indebted to said estate are d esired make payment to

JOSEPH JAMES, *Adm'r.*
Exeter, April 1, 1805.

JOB SHEARMAN,

At No's. 173, *and* 175,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A CONSIGNMENT of 23 Barrels of Beef, which he offers for Sale, on reason- ble terms.

He keeps constantly for Sale,

Flour by the barrel, of a superior quality, and uck-Wheat of do. at Retail.

He has likewise for Sale,

A very good Assortment of DRY GOODS, urchased for Cash, at Boston, which he will sell ery low.—Also Groceries as usual; Honey by he gallon; New Rice; and a quantity of North- River Corn and Boards.

A fresh supply of Cotton Yarn; cotton Bed- Ticks; cotton Shirting; cotton Stripes, &c. all at the manufactory prices.

N. B. Wants to purchase, 200 lbs. old Copper and Brass.

Newport, 7th of 6th Month, 1805.

TAYLORING BUSINESS.

ABNER TABER,

INFORMS all those who incline to favour him with their employment, that he now carries on the above business, in the shop of Mr. *Nicholas Jeffroy*, lately occupied by Mr. *Thomas*, No. 127 Thames-Street; where strict attention will be given to their commands.

Newport, May 10, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the sub- scriber has been duly appointed administra- tor to the estate of *Nathaniel Lawton*, of Ports- mouth, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having any demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to

REUBEN TAYLOR, *Adm'r.*
Portsmouth, June 7, 1805.

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

Just Received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

AN additional assortment of the above articles, comprising a number of new and elegant Patterns, all of which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere. *Newport, May 3, 1805.*

BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND.

THE Stockholders are notified, That in Pursuance of the Ninth Article of the Charter of Incorporation, a Semi-annual Dividend will be declared and paid at this Bank, on Monday the 1st Day of July next, to such Persons as may appear by the Books of this Institution to be Stockholders therein, on the 22d Day of this present Month of June, and according to the Stock standing in their Names in the said Books on the said 22d Day of June.

By Order of the President and Directors,
M. SEIXAS, *Cashier.*
Newport, June 14, 1805.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have just received, in addition to their former assort- ment, a supply of new Goods, purchased in New- York with cash, which they are determined to sell as low by wholesale or retail, as can any- where be purchased in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Bell superfine English blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and o- ther Cassimeres
Fine shirting Cottons
Irish Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Cassi- meres
Men's fine cotton Hose
Men's black and white English silk ditto
Men's white and black silk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parasoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins. &c.
Durants and Russells
Fine and common Flan- nel
2 dozen excellent Lute- string Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linens
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muslins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit silk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute- strings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table- Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 silk netted Shawls
Chambray Muslins
Very cheap India and English Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 14, 1805.

BOWEN & ENNIS

Offer for SALE,

THIRTY Quarter-casks of Lisbon Wine, ex- cellent flavour and quality: and three thou- sand bushels of Bonavista Salt, now landing from the Brig John Adams, at Stevens's Wharf.—Like- wise Turk's-Island Salt, suitable for Dairies, by the hundred bushels or less quantity—Groceries, Ship-Chandlery, Naval-Stores, Anchors, &c. &c. cheap as usual.

Newport, June 14, 1805.

Just Received, and for Sale, by

GARDNER & DEAN,

THIRTY Hogsheads New-England Rum.
20 Casks Madeira Wine.
5 Pipes Brandy.
6 Hogsheads Tobacco.
25 Barrels Beef.
2 Casks patent Shot.
1 Bale Senna.
25 Bales India white and coloured Goods.
6 Trunks printed Calicoes.
1 Do. Cambric Muslin.
2 Cases Bandannas.
1 Do. Persians.
1 Trunk Umbrellas.
2 Boxes thread Laces.
2 Do. Linens.

With a great Variety of other Goods, which will be sold very low for Cash, or approved credit. Auctions to be continued regularly on Tuesdays and Fridays, at X o'clock, A. M.

Newport, May 17, 1805.

DAVID WILLIAMS,

HAS FOR SALE,

GENUINE Essence of Spruce, by the large or small quantity.

Newport, 16th of 5th Month, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin- Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl- Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred

LETTER PAPER.

HOT-PRESSED English Letter- Paper, of a superior Quality, and common Do. for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury,—VERY LOW. *June 7, 1805.*

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A General assortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's English Reader; do. English Grammar; Alden's Read- er; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morse's and Dwight's Geography abridged; Colum- bian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webster's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or single; Dictionaries; Testa- ments &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Sta- tionary, among which are Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or single quire; Dutch Quills of the best kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering- Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; best Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink- Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing- Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books &c. &c.—Also for Sale as a- bove Seamen's Journals; and an assortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the best kind by the dozen or single sheet. —Likewise a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the sub- scriber, Executor to the last Will and Testa- ment of HENRY BLISS, late of Newport, Esq deceased, hath taken upon himself that trust, and given bonds as the law directs; requests all persons having any demands against said estate, to exhibit the same for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

CLARKE BLISS, *Executor.*
Newport, June 7th, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the sub- scriber is the surviving Executor to the estate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, de- ceased, (and is duly qualified according to law.) —All persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Elizabeth Miller*, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.
Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the sub- scribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said John Hadwen, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*
Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY

CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Millor, at their Paper-Warehouse, a few doors north of the market-house, where they have for sale at whole- sale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolscap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Post do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1st quality; Sheathing, with and without sand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle- Paper and sugar-loaf blue.

LIKEWISE

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to suit the purchaser.

ALSO

A complete assortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM situated with- in one mile of the town of Newport, con- taining 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-house, barn, crib, chaise-house and other out-houses thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no situation in the United States where an ele- gant building may be erected, that will command so extensive and beautiful a prospect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itself for the man of fortune to accommodate himself with an estate, suited either to business or pleasure, sur- passing almost any other in New-England.—Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Esq. or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.
Newport, April 12, 1802.

MEIN & ROGERS,

NO. 77, THAMES-STREET,

Have just Received, and for SALE,

FORTY Hogsheads Jamaica Rum.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter-casks 1st quality sherry Wine.
21 casks fresh Malaga Raisins.
10 chests souchong Tea.
4 chests Hyson-skin do.
6 half-chests Bohea do.
1 chest Young-hyson do.
10 casks London Porter.
2 cases Capers.
1 bale Cloves
2 cases Olive Oil.
1 do. Ketchup.
4 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
A constant supply of Flour.

Also—As usual, an extensive Assortment of GRO- CERIES, at Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, April 12, 1805.

FROM THE VERMONT JOURNAL.

MR. ELLIOT,

TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

LETTER X.

I AM accused of abandoning the princi- ples of liberty, and of joining in a plot for the division of the Union. The charges are false, and the authors of them know them to be false.

Who are the real friends of liberty, of ge- nuine, regulated liberty? Is the frantic re- volutionist a more rational friend of freedom than the sullen monarchist? Is the man who advocates peace and union, to be considered as a disorganizer? But it is said that the federalists are all monarchists, and that the principles of republicanism and monarchy can no more be united, than oil and water can be mingled, or than the glare of day and the gloom of night can be amalgamated. A few years since my constituents were almost all pro- fessed federalists; I was myself a member of the little band who opposed, in this dis- trict, the Administration of Mr. Adams. Should I dare to ask my constituents, were you, in 1798, when you supported federal candidates and federal measures, enemies to the rights of man, enemies to your own rights? They would instantly answer with in- dignation, No—we have always been repub- licans. Is it then more than common cha- rity to conclude that the immense majority of those who still profess the principles of federalism are also republicans? Among the many thousands who have left the federal standard, how many have told us that they had been concerned in a plot for the destruc- tion of liberty? Not one. Monarchical prin- ciples are confined to a few individuals in our country, and among those individuals may be placed some of our most ardent re- publican!

It is said that the idea of a union of the people of the northern states in one great political interest, must produce a division of the Union; and those who say this, look with perfect complacency upon that gigantic mass of influence which a similar union in the southern states has already created. In other words, to preserve the Union, the southern states must be united as one man, and the northern must be divided and dis- tracted. Miserable sophism! Absurd and foolish dogma! Let me here repeat that a perfect union among ourselves would induce us to demand no more than our due share of political weight, which would then be yielded to us, and the Union would be pre- served, and even rendered more secure.

Various are the opinions of men of reflec- tion in relation to the probable effects of the acquisition of Louisiana. Upon no subject have I found it more difficult to form an o- pinion for myself. Some believe that a commercial connexion will take place be- tween the eastern and the western states; that the people of New-England will carry to those of the Mississippi the productions of all other parts of the world, and export for them their own productions; and that this commercial connection will produce a politi- cal one, favourable to us, and unfavourable to the southern states. Others argue that the inhabitants of the west will be a ship- building and agricultural people; that their vicinity to the West-India markets will ena- ble them to supersede us in some of the most profitable branches of our commerce; and that the idea of a political connection with them, though splendid, is perfectly delusive. The prospect indeed is rather gloomy. But putting Louisiana out of the question, the number of Representatives in Congress, to which the southern states are entitled, on account of their slaves, must forever secure them a majority in the councils of the Union. The slaves are not represented, but three- fifths of their numbers are added to the num- ber of free persons, and this determines the number of representatives from the state. Were the slaves made free, we could not refuse, upon our own principles, to allow them representatives; but deprived, as they are, of all civil rights, and considered mere- ly as property, it would be as just, that the Vermont farmer should be entitled to a re- presentation for his cattle, as the Virginian planter for his negroes. No northern man, who has caught a single spark of freedom's flame from the altar of patriotism, but must wish that these things were not so. Such, however, is the constitution of our country, that sacred instrument, which I hope never to see violated, in any of its essential prin- ciples; and as it is not to be expected that the people of the southern states will ever a- gree to an alteration fraught with ruin to their interests, it is to be hoped that the subject will not again be agitated.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

1 Dol. 50 Cts. per Ann.] SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1805. [No. 2255.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY LOTTERY.

ON account of the absence from this State of a gentleman, who is one of the principal Managers of this Lottery—the drawing thereof is deferred for a few weeks, when his return is expected, and the drawing will be attended to without fail.

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Sec'ry.*

NB. There are a few Tickets remaining unsold, which are in the hands of those persons hereto appointed to sell Tickets: The public patronage is further solicited.

Washington Academy, North-Kingstown, June 20, 1805

CINCINNATI.

THE Rhode-Island State Society of CINCINNATI, will celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence, at Providence, on the 4th day of July next.—A general and punctual attendance of the Members is requested, on that day, at Nine o'clock, A. M. at the State-House in that town.

DANIEL S. DEXTER, *Sec'ry.*

June 14th, 1805.

Rhode-Island Union Bank.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified to attend at the Bank-Room on Monday the first day of July—for the purpose of electing Nine Directors for the year ensuing, agreeable to the 6th Article of Association, and for transacting such other business as may be laid before them.

On the same day, at the Bank, will be declared a semi-annual dividend on all stock standing on the Books, to such persons as are recorded on the 22d instant—and payable to them or their legal Representatives, from which time transfers will cease, until the said 1st day of July.

By order of the President and Directors,

JOHN L. BOSS, Cashier.

Newport, 20th June, 1805.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 21, 1805.

WE the subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Exeter, in the county of Washington, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust, the claims of the creditors to the estate of SUSANNA JAMES, late of said Exeter, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the first day of April inst. are allowed by said court for the creditors to exhibit their claims against said estate and that we shall attend on the business of our appointment on the first Monday in July, the third Monday in August, and the fourth Monday in September next, at one o'clock, P. M. in each of said days, at the dwelling-house of CALEB ARNOLD, jun. in Exeter.—All claims not exhibited within that time, will be debarred a recovery.

PELEG ARNOLD,
STUTELY TILLINGHAST, } *Com'rs.*
REYNOLDS SHEARMAN,

All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to

JOSEPH JAKES, *Adm'r.*

Exeter, April 1, 1805.

JOB SHEARMAN,

At No's. 173, and 175,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A CONSIGNMENT of 25 Barrels of Beef, which he offers for Sale, on reasonable terms.

He keeps constantly for Sale,

Flour by the barrel, of a superior quality, and Buck-Wheat of do. at Retail.

He has likewise for Sale,

A very good Assortment of DRY GOODS, purchased for Cash, at Boston, which he will sell very low.—Also Groceries as usual; Honey by the gallon; New Rice; and a quantity of North-River Corn and Boards.

A fresh supply of Cotton Yarn; cotton Bed-Ticks; cotton Shirting; cotton Stripes, &c. all at the manufactory prices.

N. B. Wants to purchase, 200 lbs. old Copper and Brass.

Newport, 7th of 6th Month, 1805.

TAYLORING BUSINESS.

ABNER TABER,

INFORMS all those who incline to favour him with their employment, that he now carries on the above business, in the shop of Mr. *Nicholas Jeffroy*, lately occupied by Mr. *Thomas*, No. 127. Thames-Street; where strict attention will be given to their commands.

Newport, May 10, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator to the estate of *Nathaniel Lawton*, of Portsmouth, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having any demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to

REUBEN TAYLOR, *Adm'r.*

Portsmouth, June 7, 1805.

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

Just Received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

AN additional assortment of the above articles, comprising a number of new and elegant Patterns, all of which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere. *Newport, May 3, 1805.*

BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND.

THE Stockholders are notified, That in Pursuance of the Ninth Article of the Charter of Incorporation, a Semi-annual Dividend will be declared and paid at this Bank, on Monday the 1st Day of July next, to such Persons as may appear by the Books of this Institution to be Stockholders therein, on the 22d Day of this present Month of June, and according to the Stock standing in their Names in the said Books on the said 22d Day of June.

By Order of the President and Directors,

M. SEIXAS, *Cashier.*

Newport, June 14, 1805.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have just received, in addition to their former assortment, a supply of new Goods, purchased in New-York with cash, which they are determined to sell as low by wholesale or retail, as can anywhere be purchased in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Best superfine English blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Cassimeres
Fine shirting Cottons
Irish Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Cassimeres
Men's fine cotton Hose
Men's black and white English silk ditto
Men's white and black silk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parasoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins. &c.
Durants and Russells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-string Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linens
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muslins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit silk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-strings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 silk netted Shawls
Chambray Muslins
Very cheap India and English Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 14, 1805.

BOWEN & ENNIS

Offer for SALE,

THIRTY Quarter-casks of Lisbon Wine, excellent flavour and quality: and three thousand bushels of Bonavista Salt, now landing from the Brig John Adams, at Stevens's Wharf.—Likewise Turk's-Island Salt, suitable for Dairies, by the hundred bushels or less quantity—Groceries, Ship-Chandlery, Naval-Stores, Anchors, &c. &c. cheap as usual.

Newport, June 14, 1805.

Just Received, and for Sale, by

GARDNER & DEAN,

THIRTY Hogsheads New-England Rum.
20 Casks Madeira Wine.
5 Pipes Brandy.
6 Hogsheads Tobacco.
25 Barrels Beef.
2 Casks patent Shot.
1 Bale Senna.
25 Bales India white and coloured Goods.
6 Trunks printed Calicoes.
1 Do. Cambric Muslin.
2 Cases Bandannas.
1 Do. Persians.
1 Trunk Umbrellas.
2 Boxes thread Laces.
2 Do. Linens.

With a great Variety of other GOODS, which will be sold very low for Cash, or approved credit. Auctions to be continued regularly on Tuesdays and Fridays, at X o'clock, A. M.

Newport, May 17, 1805.

DAVID WILLIAMS,

HAS FOR SALE,

GENUINE Essence of Spruce, by the large or small quantity.

Newport, 16th of 5th Month, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred

LETTER PAPER.

HOT-PRESSED English Letter-Paper, of a superior Quality, and common Do. for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury,—VERY LOW. *June 7, 1805.*

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A General assortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's English Reader; do. English Grammar; Alden's Reader; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morse's and Dwight's Geography abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webster's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or single; Dictionaries; Testaments &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Stationary, among which are Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or single quire; Dutch Quills of the best kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; best Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books &c. &c.—Also for Sale as above Seamen's Journals; and an assortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the best kind by the dozen or single sheet.—Likewise a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, Executor to the last Will and Testament of HENRY BLISS, late of Newport, Esq deceased, hath taken upon himself that trust, and given bonds as the law directs, requests all persons having any demands against said estate, to exhibit the same for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

CLARKE BLISS, *Executor.*

Newport, June 7th, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber is the surviving Executor to the estate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceased, (and is duly qualified according to law.)—All persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Elizabeth Miller*, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said John Hadwen, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY

CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Millor, at their Paper-Warehouse, a few doors north of the market-house, where they have for sale at wholesale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolscap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Post do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1st quality; Sheathing, with and without sand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and sugar-loaf blue.

LIKEWISE

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to suit the purchaser.

ALSO

A complete assortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM situated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-house, barn, crib, chaise-house and other out-houses thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no situation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command so extensive and beautiful a prospect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itself for the man of fortune to accommodate himself with an estate, suited either to business or pleasure, surpassing almost any other in New-England.—Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Esq. or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.

Newport, April 12, 1802.

MEIN & ROGERS,

NO. 77, THAMES-STREET,

Have just Received, and for SALE,

FORTY Hogsheads Jamaica Rum.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter-casks 1st quality sherry Wine.
21 casks fresh Malaga Raisins.
10 chests souchong Tea.
4 chests Hyson-skin do.
6 half-chests Bohea do.
1 chest Young-hyson do.
10 casks London Porter.
2 cases Capers.
1 bale Cloves
2 cases Olive Oil.
1 do. Ketchup.
4 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
A constant supply of Flour.

Also—As usual, an extensive Assortment of GROCERIES, at Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, April 12, 1805.

FROM THE VERMONT JOURNAL.

MR. ELLIOT,

TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

LETTER X.

I AM accused of abandoning the principles of liberty, and of joining in a plot for the division of the Union. The charges are false, and the authors of them know them to be false.

Who are the real friends of liberty, of genuine, regulated liberty? Is the frantic revolutionist a more rational friend of freedom than the sullen monarchist? Is the man who advocates peace and union, to be considered as a disorganizer? But it is said that the federalists are all monarchists, and that the principles of republicanism and monarchy can no more be united, than oil and water can be mingled, or than the glare of day and the gloom of night can be amalgamated. A few years since my constituents were almost all professed federalists; I was myself a member of the little band who opposed, in this district, the Administration of Mr. Adams. Should I dare to ask my constituents, were you, in 1798, when you supported federal candidates and federal measures, enemies to the rights of man, enemies to your own rights? They would instantly answer with indignation, No—we have always been republicans. Is it then more than common charity to conclude that the immense majority of those who still profess the principles of federalism are also republicans? Among the many thousands who have left the federal standard, how many have told us that they had been concerned in a plot for the destruction of liberty? Not one. Monarchical principles are confined to a few individuals in our country, and among those individuals may be placed some of our most ardent republican!

It is said that the idea of a union of the people of the northern states in one great political interest, must produce a division of the Union; and those who say this, look with perfect complacency upon that gigantic mass of influence which a similar union in the southern states has already created. In other words, to preserve the Union, the southern states must be united as one man, and the northern must be divided and distracted. Miserable sophism! Absurd and foolish dogma! Let me here repeat that a perfect union among ourselves would induce us to demand no more than our due share of political weight, which would then be yielded to us, and the Union would be preserved, and even rendered more secure.

Various are the opinions of men of reflection in relation to the probable effects of the acquisition of Louisiana. Upon no subject have I found it more difficult to form an opinion for myself. Some believe that a commercial connexion will take place between the eastern and the western states; that the people of New-England will carry to those of the Mississippi the productions of all other parts of the world, and export for them their own productions, and that this commercial connection will produce a political one, favourable to us, and unfavourable to the southern states. Others argue that the inhabitants of the west will be a ship-building and agricultural people; that their vicinity to the West-India markets will enable them to supersede us in some of the most profitable branches of our commerce; and that the idea of a political connection with them, though splendid, is perfectly delusive. The prospect indeed is rather gloomy. But putting Louisiana out of the question, the number of Representatives in Congress, to which the southern states are entitled, on account of their slaves, must forever secure them a majority in the councils of the Union. The slaves are not represented, but three-fifths of their numbers are added to the number of free persons, and this determines the number of representatives from the state. Were the slaves made free, we could not refuse, upon our own principles, to allow them representatives; but deprived, as they are, of all civil rights, and considered merely as property, it would be as just, that the Vermont farmer should be entitled to a representation for his cattle, as the Virginian planter for his negroes. No northern man, who has caught a single spark of freedom's flame from the altar of patriotism, but must wish that these things were not so. Such, however, is the constitution of our country, that sacred instrument, which I hope never to see violated, in any of its essential principles; and as it is not to be expected that the people of the southern states will ever agree to an alteration fraught with ruin to their interests, it is to be hoped that the subject will not again be agitated.

we are continually told, that there is no dissimilarity of interests between the people of the northern and those of the southern States. When we prove that clashing interests do exist, we are lulled to sleep by Syren songs and melodious eulogies upon Southern magnanimity. We are told that our southern brethren will take better care of us, than we could take of ourselves. On this subject, the contempt with which northern representatives are treated, the trifling attention paid to any measures which they propose, the attempts to extinguish the state balances, to abolish the loan-offices, and to reject the Georgia claims, the additional duties upon commerce, the late alteration of the constitution, and the other alterations which are contemplated, speak a language more expressive than all the thunders of eloquence. As the dernier resort of the alarmists, we are told that the immortal Washington cautioned the people against those who should attempt to create geographical parties. He did so. He had in view the great and general interest of the nation, the constitution itself, and not those minor interests which exist in the very nature of things; for in the high character of President of the National Convention, he had before told us that "the Constitution is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession, which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable."—If, however, the sagacious mind of Washington did not anticipate the present state of things, that circumstance can form no argument against our accommodating our conduct to the events and prospects of the times.

It cannot be too often repeated, that "man is man." Did the northern states possess power, their political system would probably be analogous to that which now governs the southern. But power is departed from us; and I hope that we shall never attempt to regain it by any other than honest means. The editor of the principal paper published at the seat of government, an honest and candid man, has not been able to conceal his exultation at the prospect of northern humiliation. Admitting that the northern states no longer possess political weight, he asks, with an air of triumph, "And why does the South, rule the North? Because the South is united, and the North is divided." I have just said the same myself. *The North gives up, and the South keeps not back.* There are men, who are less honest on this subject, than the Editor of the National Intelligencer. I am assured, from unquestionable authority, that it is part of the system of some young and ambitious politicians of the South, to add fuel to the flame of party spirit, in the North, that they may divide and govern us, as the Romans divided and governed the Greeks.

It may be arrogant in me to declare, that the opinions which I now avow, will one day command the universal assent of the people in the northern quarter of the Union: But as I always make it a point to say what I think, I shall hazard the assertion.

If at a future day new parties should arise in our country, and we should be divided into northern and southern men, instead of federalists and democrats, would any one doubt the propriety and patriotism of supporting the northern interest in all its constitutional and reasonable rights?—Should we be divided into large state and small state parties, would it be contended that the people of the North ought not to embrace the interest of the small states? Vermont, New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut, by an irrevocable law of nature, must always be small states. Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio, though now small, will very soon be in the first class of large states. Hence the absurdity of the triumph of the friends of the late amendment of the constitution, upon its unanimous adoption by the *small States* of the south and west. Should we be divided into a constitutional and an anti-constitutional party, would any one censure a "union of honest men" for the purpose of preserving the constitution?—As well might it be contended that men of different political parties ought not to unite, to stop the progress of a destructive fire or inundation, or to repulse an invading enemy! And it requires no prophetic powers to predict the existence of all these different parties in our country, in a greater or less degree, within the course of a very few years.

Few individuals of the republican party suffered more, in their feelings at least, from federal persecution, than myself. I am willing, however, to sacrifice even my just resentments upon the altar of my country. But I never will sacrifice my principles.—Some of those who declaim the most violently against me at this moment, were federalists while federalism was fashionable.—My constituents will remember that important fact when they hear the future declamations of those gentlemen. Others have changed. I remain unaltered. I repeat it, I advocate the northern union with a view to the preservation instead of the destruction of the constitution. And I advocate it upon republican principles alone, I will oppose it whenever it is attempted to be established upon principles favorable to aristocracy or monarchy.

JAMES ELLIOT.

BY THE MAILS.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, JUNE 8.

THE French privateer schr. L'Emerance, which captured the Two Friends, was joined on Thursday last by two others from Guadaloupe, a brig and a schooner, mounting 14 guns each. They captured the brig Lydia, Capt. Patterson, from Cape-Francois for this port, about three weeks since, and ordered her for Guadaloupe—the mate and crew are now prisoners on board.

We are informed that the privateer fleet now blockading our harbour, brought to yesterday the ship Minerva, Capt. Atkins, from this port for the Coast.—Capt. A. not immediately complying with their order to hoist out his boat and come on board, the Frenchmen threatened to put him in irons.—Four men were put on board the ship, and she was detained for further examination, the privateersmen asserting that she was bound to St. Domingo, from the circumstance of her having three or four guns and a small quantity of gun-powder on board.—When the pilot boat left the fleet last evening, the ship was still in company.

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The late capture of the American ship *Two Friends*, off our coast, on the 4th inst. has been the subject of much discussion in this city—yet, even this event, strange as it may appear, has not passed altogether without its advocates; some have palliated the act, and some few have boldly stepped forward and supported the propriety of the capture. These last advance, armed with the treaty entered into betwixt this country and France, in the year 1800, every article, every sentence, nay, every word of which, they have analysed to support their arguments, and to give strength to their reasonings. The first argument adduced, is the non-production of the consular certificate. The sixteenth article of the treaty demonstrates sufficiently in what cases, and for what purposes, such a certificate is necessary.

ART. XVIth.—"The merchant ships belonging to either of the contracting parties, *if passing to an enemy's port*, and if their cargo is such as to furnish grounds of suspicion, shall be obliged, in full sea, to exhibit their passports and certificates."

The certificate is only therefore necessary in cases where a neutral vessel is bound to an enemy's port, and can have no reference to a neutral vessel whose proximity to the port unequivocally declared her place of destination. The next plea brought forward is the probability of British property being found on board:—a reference to the treaty will destroy the validity of this argument; for even in such an event, the fourteenth article provides for the security of both vessel and cargo against capture or detention.

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By the Laws of Nations, no articles are contraband when found on board of neutral vessels bound to a neutral port.

From the well known correctness of Capt. M'Neil, who had, for many years past, sailed from this port to London, it is presumable that the most rigid exactness must have been observed by him in his cargo, and in the different papers of his ship; but nought could save him from their "iron gripe." From the behaviour of the privateersmen on their first arrival on board, it was evident they had pre-determined to capture him. The great value of the cargo constituted his crime.—This gross insult on the commerce, and more particularly on this port, has excited in the minds of the citizens, that indignation the flagrancy of the act demands. No vessel enters or departs without a scrutinizing visit from these marauders. Never was the unprotected state of this port so severely felt as at this moment. Never were the baneful effects of a pitiful economy so severely execrated as at this juncture. The difficulty with which Capt. M'Neil was permitted to remain on board, authorises the supposition that a fair adjudication will not take place; but that vessel and cargo will be sent to the island of Cuba, whose ports have so frequently been made the receptacles of piratical thefts and American property.

No less than five French privateers are now actually blockading this port, yet should an enemy appear, with whom a contention would be deemed necessary, they would indubitably avoid the strife, and fly for protection into the very port, and into the arms of the very people whom they have so grossly and so unwarrantably insulted.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

Will it be believed, that reports are in circulation, stating it to be the intention of certain of the democrats to set up Albert Gallatin as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, at the next presidential election? *Strange* as this may sound we have heard it repeated from several quarters.

We have heard a report this morning, that dispatches of an unusually important nature from Louisiana, were received yesterday by our government. What they are has not yet transpired! *perhaps* we may be better able to inform our readers hereafter.

It is reported, that the store-ship of the United States, with provisions, &c. for our little squadron in the Mediterranean, has been captured by a Spanish privateer.—Although no official accounts have been received of this unfortunate event, yet there is too much reason to fear that the report is true, and believed by government, as orders have been given to prepare immediately a like quantity of stores for the use of our brave tars in that sea, in order to prevent their suffering from the want of those said to be captured.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 12.

This distracted State contains *three* Parties, *Federal, Jacobinic* and *Democratic*. The first is *asleep*, the second *mad*, and the third *in the horrors*.—But the leaders of this *Third Party*, or "*Quids*" are striving to shake off their cowardly fears of the Jacobins; and shew a disposition to unite in measures to put an end to the reign of *mob-rule* in Pennsylvania. They have published a long and able *Manifesto*, in which the views, means, and crimes of the Jacobins, are delineated in full measure; but which, by the bye, does not display a single trait of their antagonists which the Federalists have not, times without number, pronounced upon the house-top;—but have pronounced unheeded by the very men who now proclaim their truth.—It will, perhaps, excite some surprize in distant parts of the Union, that of the "*Headmen and Warriors*" who now take their stand to oppose the inroads of Jacobinism, will be found the names of *George Logan*, (the self-created envoy to France) *Israel Israel, Samuel Wetherell, jun. A. J. Dallas, J. B. Smith, Isaac Wariel, Blair M'Clenachan*, and others of like rank and station. These men are opposed by Dr. *Lieb*, a Representative of Congress, *Duane*, the Aurora man, *Snyder*, &c. &c. whose jacobinism has never been called in question. The strength of the parties will be displayed in the next election of Governor.—M'Kean, is the candidate which the democrats will support.—Snyder will receive the votes of the jacobins.—The Federalists, it is expected, will be mere lookers on of the *bull fight*.

It is our painful duty to state, that the Leander and other British cruisers, are actively employed, within view of our shores, in intercepting our homeward bound merchantmen, and sending them to certain condemnation *jus aut neras*, in the court of Halifax. There is but one source to which this private distress and national degradation can be traced—will Mr. Madison have the candor to name it? Or shall we spare his blushes by saying that they are solely imputable to the pusillanimous policy of a time-serving Cabinet, more occupied in contriving how they shall keep their offices, than in administering them with dignity and firmness.

Our rulers "who manage affairs in their own way" lately sent a store ship to the Mediterranean, but instead of letting her go in company with the frigate John Adams, which sailed nearly about the same time, she was sent alone. By a gentleman in the last stage, we are informed that three days after leaving the Capes she was fallen in with by a Spanish privateer, which finding her without convoy and valuable, made a prize of her.

June 18.

Arrived at the Lazaretto this morning, brig Lucy, Anderson, 23 days from Port France, Martinique. Captain Anderson informs, that on the 28th of May, off the Saints, he was boarded from the British frigate Spy, the look out ship, as he was informed, of Lord Nelson's fleet from the Mediterranean, in search of the French and Spanish fleets from Cadiz. She left the British fleet 20 days previous, in lat. 30, long. 22, bound to the West-Indies. On Capt. Anderson, informing that he left the combined fleet at Fort-Royal, the Spy made sail to the windward to meet the fleet she had been dispatched from.

If all the accounts received are true, the number of ships of war in the West-Indies must be large; we have therefore thrown the whole together, that the total may be seen at one view:

At Martinique, first fleet	18
Do. 2d. do.	14
Total	32
At Barbadoes, under Bickerton	18
At St. Kitts,	3
At Jamaica	11
	32
To which add frigates, sloops, &c.	30
Total	94
So that of the English, French and Spanish public ships of war, there must be in the West Indies at least	90 or 100

NEW YORK.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 18, 1805.

BRITISH FLEET.—Captain Ray, of the schooner Alliance, who arrived yesterday in 24 days from Falmouth (Jamaica) informs, that Admiral Dacres had arrived with eleven sail of the line, and had stationed his fleet across the harbour of Port-Royal: Lord Nelson was hourly expected with a strong reinforcement. Prior to the arrival of the English fleet, the inhabitants of Port-Royal were thrown into the utmost consternation. Information had been received of the arrival of the French and Spanish fleets at Martinique, and a rumour had swelled the combined forces to 45 sail of the line. They expected immediate orders to march to Kingston, and to leave their own port to the ravages of the enemy. The arrival of Admiral Dacres, however, dispelled their fears and renewed their hopes.

Admiral Cochrane had sailed in the Northumberland, of 74 guns, to take command of the Windward station.

The ports of Jamaica continued shut against American vessels.

Martial law was expected to take place immediately, throughout the Island.—It will be remembered that on the first of April last, Admiral Duckworth resigned his fleet at Jamaica, to the charge of Admiral Dacres, and himself sailed for England.—Since that period, Admiral Dacres has been cruizing among the different islands. On the 6th of April, Admiral Cochrane arrived with a reinforcement of six sail of the line and three frigates. Admiral Dacres has now it seems returned to Port-Royal with his own fleet, and the whole of Admiral Cochrane's excepting the Northumberland, mentioned above. We state these facts to shew the probability, that Admiral Dacres may have collected from the various stations in the West-Indies, and from Halifax, a force equal to the one mentioned by Capt. Ray.

LORD NELSON'S FLEET.—A letter received yesterday from a gentleman in Philadelphia, says, "Lord Nelson's fleet of fourteen sail of the line was left, on——in lat. 30, long. 22, by the Spy frigate, a look-out ship, dispatched by him to see after the French fleet, which frigate was spoken off Martinique by one of our vessels arrived at the Lazaretto."

FROM MARTINIQUE.—Capt. Lynch, of the schooner Mars, arrived yesterday from Martinique informs, that before he left the island, there were signals hoisted for another fleet to windward, supposed to be British, and that off Bermuda, he saw two British ships of the line steering S. S. W. under a heavy press of sail.

June 22.

IMPORTANT.—Capt. Brown, of the schooner Roger Williams, arrived here yesterday in 14 days from St. Bartholomews, gives us the positive assurance that a British fleet of 18 sail of the line, had arrived at Barbadoes on the first of June, under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir R. Bickerton, who was to be joined immediately by Admiral Cochrane with six sail of the line.—The squadron under Sir Richard is that lately commanded by Admiral Lord Nelson who is said to have returned to England on account of the ill state of his health.

[Sir Richard Bickerton was a Rear-Admiral under Nelson, and is on board the Royal Sovereign of 100 guns.]

We have also information, by the above-mentioned arrival, that another French squadron of 14 sail of the line, had arrived at Martinique, two of which had gone to Guadaloupe. It was said that their first object would be Antigua and Trinidad.

Capt. Thompson, of the brig Horatio, in 15 days from St. Croix, confirms the above news, except, that the intelligence at St. Croix was, that a British fleet of 17 sail of the line, had arrived off St. Lucia—and that an additional French squadron of 12 sail of the line, &c. had arrived at Martinique.—This Capt. Thompson had from an American merchant at St. Croix, the day before he sailed, and it was believed there.

We have seen a letter from Lisbon of the 2d of May, stating that there were 12 sail of the line at Ferrol, ready for sea, with troops on board.

June 24.

Capt. Fowler, of the schooner Ann, arrived yesterday from Fort-Royal, Martinique, sailed from thence the 1st of June—at which time no second French fleet had arrived there, as reported by Capt. Brown, from St. Bartholomews.—Capt. Fowler informs that at the time of his sailing from Fort-Royal, the combined French and Spanish fleet, which arrived there on the 15th of May, still remained in that port; that the crews of the Spanish ships were very sickly; and that there was no prospect of their speedily putting to sea.—Capt. F. adds that it was generally believed at Fort-Royal, that the combined squadrons had not more than from 3 to 5000 troops on board.

BOSTON, June 22.

We copy the following paragraph from the Aurora, as a specimen of the treatment which any of the Jeffersonian party are to expect, if they tell tales at home.

"That miserable, self-deceived, self sufficient, insignificant being, *Elliot*, of Vermont, has published the last of his several letters in which, among other things, the miserable hypocrite says what he does not believe—and which every man who is acquainted with the general politics of the nation, knows not to be true—he says, John Randolph and Mr. Madison have been named as Candidates for the Presidential

similarity of interests between the people of the northern and those of the southern States. When we prove that clashing interests do exist, we are lulled to sleep by syren songs and melodious eulogies upon southern magnanimity. We are told that our southern brethren will take better care of us, than we could take of ourselves. On this subject, the contempt with which northern representatives are treated, the trifling attention paid to any measures which they propose, the attempts to extinguish the state balances, to abolish the loan-offices, and to reject the Georgia claims, the additional duties upon commerce, the late alteration of the constitution, and the other alterations which are contemplated, speak a language more expressive than all the thunders of eloquence. As the dernier resort of the alarmists, we are told that the immortal Washington cautioned the people against those who should attempt to create geographical parties. He did so. He had in view the great and general interest of the nation, the constitution itself, and not those minor interests which exist in the very nature of things; for in the high character of President of the National Convention, he had before told us that "the Constitution is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession, which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable."—If, however, the sagacious mind of Washington did not anticipate the present state of things, that circumstance can form no argument against our accommodating our conduct to the events and prospects of the times.

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PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 12.

This distracted State contains *three* Parties, *Federal, Jacobinic* and *Democratic*. The first is *asleep*, the second *mad*, and the third *in the horrors*.—But the leaders of this *Third Party*, or "*Quids*" are striving to shake off their cowardly fears of the Jacobins; and shew a disposition to unite in measures to put an end to the reign of *mob-rule* in Pennsylvania. They have published a long and able *Manifesto*, in which the views, means, and crimes of the Jacobins, are delineated in full measure; but which, by the bye, does not display a single trait of their antagonists which the Federalists have not, times without number, pronounced upon the house-top;—but have pronounced unheeded by the very men who now proclaim their truth.—It will, perhaps, excite some surprize in distant parts of the Union, that of the "*Headmen and Warriors*" who now take their stand to oppose the inroads of Jacobinism, will be found the names of *George Logan*, (the self-created envoy to France) *Israel Israel, Samuel Wetherell, jun. A. J. Dallas, J. B. Smith, Isaac Worrel, Blair M'Clenachan*, and others of like rank and station. These men are opposed by Dr. *Lieb*, a Representative of Congress, *Duane*, the Aurora man, *Snyder*, &c. &c. whose jacobinism has never been called in question. The strength of the parties will be displayed in the next election of Governor.—M'Kean, is the candidate which the democrats will support.—Snyder will receive the votes of the jacobins.—The Federalists, it is expected, will be mere lookers on of the *bull fight*.

It is our painful duty to state, that the Leander and other British cruisers, are actively employed, within view of our shores, in intercepting our homeward bound merchantmen, and sending them to certain condemnation *fas aut neras*, in the court of Halifax. There is but one source to which this private distress and national degradation can be traced—will Mr. Madison have the candor to name it? Or shall we spare his blushes by saying that they are solely imputable to the pusillanimous policy of a time-serving Cabinet, more occupied in contriving how they shall keep their offices, than in administering them with dignity and firmness.

Our rulers "who manage affairs in their own way" lately sent a store ship to the Mediterranean, but instead of letting her go in company with the frigate John Adams, which sailed nearly about the same time, she was sent alone. By a gentleman in the last stage, we are informed that three days after leaving the Capes she was fallen in with by a Spanish privateer, which finding her without convoy and valuable, made a prize of her.

June 18.

Arrived at the Lazaretto this morning, brig Lucy, Anderson, 23 days from Port France, Martinique. Captain Anderson informs, that on the 28th of May, off the Saints, he was boarded from the British frigate Spy, the look out ship, as he was informed, of Lord Nelson's fleet from the Mediterranean, in search of the French and Spanish fleets from Cadiz. She left the British fleet 20 days previous, in lat. 30, long. 22, bound to the West-Indies. On Capt. Anderson, informing that he left the combined fleet at Fort-Royal, the Spy made sail to the windward to meet the fleet she had been dispatched from.

If all the accounts received are true, the number of ships of war in the West-Indies must be large; we have therefore thrown the whole together, that the total may be seen at one view:

At Martinique, first fleet	18
Do. 2d. do.	14
Total	32
At Barbadoes, under Bickerton	18
At St. Kitts,	3
At Jamaica	11
	32
To which add frigates, sloops, &c.	30
Total	94
So that of the English, French and Spanish public ships of war, there must be in the West Indies at least	90 or 100

NEW YORK.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 18, 1805.

BRITISH FLEET.—Captain Ray, of the schooner Alliance, who arrived yesterday in 24 days from Falmouth (Jamaica) informs, that Admiral Dacres had arrived with eleven sail of the line, and had stationed his fl... across the harbour of Port-Royal: Lo... Nelson was hourly expected with a stro... reinforcement. Prior to the arrival of th... English fleet, the inhabitants of Port-Roy... were thrown into the utmost consternation... Information had been received of the arriva... of the French and Spanish fleets at Marti... nique, and a rumour had swelled the com... bined forces to 45 sail of the line. They... expected immediate orders to march to... Kingston, and to leave their own port to the... ravages of the enemy. The arrival of Ad... miral Dacres, however, dispelled their fears... and renewed their hopes.

Admiral Cochrane had sailed in the North... umberland, of 74 guns, to take command... of the Windward station.

The ports of Jamaica continued shut a... gainst American vessels.

Martial law was expected to take place... immediately, throughout the Island.—It will... be remembered that on the first of April last,... Admiral Duckworth resigned his fleet at... Jamaica, to the charge of Admiral Dacres,... and himself sailed for England.—Since that... period, Admiral Dacres has been cruizing... among the different islands. On the 6th of... April, Admiral Cochrane arrived with a re... inforcement of six sail of the line and three... frigates. Admiral Dacres has now it seems... returned to Port-Royal with his own fleet,... and the whole of Admiral Cochrane's ex... cepting the Northumberland, mentioned a... bove. We state these facts to shew the pro... bability, that Admiral Dacres may have col... lected from the various stations in the West... Indies, and from Halifax, a force equal to... the one mentioned by Capt. Ray.

LORD NELSON'S FLEET.—A letter re... ceived yesterday from a gentleman in Phila... delphia, says, "Lord Nelson's fleet of four... teen sail of the line was left, on ——— in lat... 30, long. 22, by the Spy frigate, a look-out... ship, dispatched by him to see after the... French fleet, which frigate was spoken off... Martinique by one of our vessels arrived at... the Lazaretto."

FROM MARTINIQUE.—Capt. Lynch, of... the schooner Mars, arrived yesterday from... Martinique informs, that before he left the... island, there were signals hoisted for another... fleet to windward, supposed to be British,... and that off Bermuda, he saw two British... ships of the line steering S. S. W. under a... heavy press of sail.

June 22.

IMPORTANT.—Capt. Brown, of the... schooner Roger Williams, arrived here yes... terday in 14 days from St. Bartholomews,... gives us the positive assurance that a British... fleet of 18 sail of the line, had arrived at... Barbadoes on the first of June, under the... command of Rear-Admiral Sir R. Bicker... ton, who was to be joined immediately by... Admiral Cochrane with six sail of the line.... —The squadron under Sir Richard is that... lately commanded by Admiral Lord Nelson... who is said to have returned to England on... account of the ill state of his health.

[Sir Richard Bickerton was a Rear-Ad... miral under Nelson, and is on board the... Royal Sovereign of 100 guns.]

We have also information, by the... above-mentioned arrival, that another... French squadron of 14 sail of the line, had... arrived at Martinique, two of which had... gone to Guadaloupe. It was said that their... first object would be Antigua and Trinidad.

Capt. Thompson, of the brig Horatio, in... 15 days from St. Croix, confirms the above... news, except, that the intelligence at St.... Croix was, that a British fleet of 17 sail of... the line, had arrived off St. Lucia—and that... an additional French squadron of 12 sail of... the line, &c. had arrived at Martinique.—... This Capt. Thompson had from an American... merchant at St. Croix, the day before he... sailed, and it was believed there.

We have seen a letter from Lisbon of the... 2d of May, stating that there were 12 sail... of the line at Ferrol, ready for sea, with... troops on board.

June 24.

Capt. Fowler, of the schooner Ann, arrived... yesterday from Fort-Royal, Martinique, sail... ed from thence the 1st of June—at which time... no second French fleet had arrived there,... as reported by Capt. Brown, from St.... Bartholomews.—Capt. Fowler informs that... at the time of his sailing from Fort-Royal,... the combined French and Spanish fleet,... which arrived there on the 15th of May,... still remained in that port; that the crews... of the Spanish ships were very sickly; and... that there was no prospect of their speedily... putting to sea.—Capt. F. adds that it was... generally believed at Fort-Royal, that the... combined squadrons had not more than... from 3 to 5000 troops on board.

BOSTON, June 22.

We copy the following paragraph from... the Aurora, as a specimen of the treatment... which any of the Jeffersonian party are to... expect, if they tell tales at home.

"That miserable, self-deceived, self suffi... cient, insignificant being, *Elliot*, of Ver... mont, has published the last of his several... letters in which, among other things, the... miserable hypocrite says what he does not... believe—and which every man who is ac... quainted with the general politics of the... nation, knows not to be true—he says,... John Randolph and Mr. Madison have been... named as Candidates for the Presidential

hair, for 1808. Mr. Randolph's name as never been once named, and for the ery beſt reaſon in the world, that he would ot be eligible, the Conſtitution requiring *Art. 2. Sect. 1.*) that the Preſident be 35 ears of age—which Mr. Randolph will ot be at that period. The malignity of at imbecile creature Elliot, contributes ly to render himſelf ridiculous, and to ex- oſe the real cauſe of his preſent *mania.*"

Take care, Mr. Crowninſhield; perſevere the end, in abetting the diſgrace of your tive part of the country, or you ſee how r. Duane will handle you.

Duane's *argument* is as contemptible as abuſe. How abſurd it is to quote an icle of the Conſtitution againſt the elec- n of Mr. Randolph, when Mr. Randolph three years to do what he pleaſes with Conſtitution. A ſhort time ſince, the all States had it in their power to coun- act, in ſome degree, the overbearing will the three or four controuling States, in election of Preſident, by a proviſion in Conſtitution. That Proviſion is no ore—Mr. Randolph did not like it. The dges of the Federal Courts now hold their ices during good behaviour, *by the Con- ution*; but Mr. Randolph has already ſaid, *at article* muſt be altered. By and bye an *alian Opera* adventurer will wiſh to be reſident, who has not the *neceſſary qualifi- ations*, and the Conſtitution will be found t to contain a word againſt it.

Repertory.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1805.

THEATRICAL,

COMMUNICATION.

To thoſe, whoſe exertions are devoted to e public amuſement, it would be ungene- ous to withhold ſome teſtimony of acknow- dgment, even ſhould thoſe exertions fail their effect—for this reaſon we think it ut juſtice to Mr. HARPER and his company, obſerve, that much praiſe is due to them, or the handſome ſtyle in which they acquit- ed themſelves on Thurſday evening. The difficulties which a company muſt have to ſtruggle with in this town, are no doubt nu- merous; the great inconvenience of the houſe, the unfavourable diſpoſition of the in- habitants in general to ſtage performances, nd the conſequent neglect of attendance, muſt inevitably throw a damp upon the ſpirits of the performers, which requires all their exertion and aſſiduity to diſpel or conceal—we muſt confeſs, from a conſideration of theſe circumſtances, that we prepared, for a degree of ſatisfaction much inferior to what was ac- tually experienced—and here we cannot re- frain from paying a tribute to the abilities and modeſt merit of Mr. Fox, to whoſe un- remitted efforts we think ourſelves ſafe in pronouncing, that the audience were much indebted for their Evening's entertainment —his character of the Deſerter was generally chaſte and correct, and his modeſt deportment well ſuited to gain upon the feelings—in the Execution ſcene, in particular, the feelings of the ſon ſtruggling with the honour and reſolution of the man, were finely and pathe- tically pourtrayed.

We feel ourſelves bound to make this ſmall acknowledgment for the ſatisfaction which we reaped from this gentleman's perform- nce; but it is not our object to enter mi- nutely into the merits of the ſeveral perform- ers, we would only ſurmiſe that the compa- ny's ſtay in this town is very ſhort; and as we think they are deſerving, from their aſſi- duity to pleaſe, ſo we hope they may meet with due encouragement. X.

MR. ELLIOT,

The democratic member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States from Vermont, who has had ſufficient independ- ence to act contrary to the orders of the Virginia leaders in Congreſs, is conſtantly denounced in the democratic papers as an apoſtate and traitor to their party. Mr. Elliot profeſſes to act from principle. He is governed, he tells us, by what he conceives to be his duty as a faithful repreſentative of the people, and therefore cannot, for the ſake of obliging any particular ſet of men, act in contradiction to what he deems the public good. Mr. Duane and his party in Penn- ſylvania profeſs to be governed by the ſame motives, in oppoſing Governor M'Kean and his friends. It is *principles*, and *not men*, he ſays, that ſhould be adhered to. Yet the democrats juſtify the latter, and condemn the former. Duane himſelf reproaches Elliot, in terms of the ſevereſt cenſure—yet claims for *himſelf*, and thoſe who act with him, the higheſt praiſe. The democrats follow Duane and huzza their approbation. "Elliot is a "traitor and villain," ſay they, "becauſe "he refuſes to obey the dictates of our head "leaders, but Duane is a *good patriot* and "*orthodox democrat*, inaſmuch as he, in like "manner, will not yield to the wiſhes and "policy of Governor M'Kean and other "*great men* of our party."

This contradictory conduct is not here no- ticed as matter of ſurpriſe. If the Demo- crats were now to act conſiſtently with their profeſſions, it would be indeed a wonder.—They formerly ſcolded much againſt *indirect* taxation; becauſe, they ſaid, ſuch a method of raiſing money was dangerous, as the peo- ple were made to pay taxes without perceiv- ing how much was drawn from their pockets. —Now, their boaſt is, that they draw a re- venue from them, in a manner the leaſt ap- parently obſervable. Formerly it was wrong and dangerous for the Preſident to be inveſt- ed with great patronage; but immediately, on their acceſſion to power, they put at his diſpoſal nearly twice the number of offices which that officer was before poſſeſſed of, and when Louiſiana was purchaſed, he was im- mediately inveſted with the power of appoint- ing all the officers, legiſlative, executive and judiciary, in that extenſive country. They made great objections to the ſedition law as infringing the *liberty* of the preſs, and to prove their ſincerity and *conſiſtency* intro- duced in its ſtead the crown law of England, which prohibits the truth being given in evi- dence on trials for libels. They told us that no diſtinction ought to be made in appoint- ments to office on account of party differ- ences, but immediately on getting power into their hands, not only refuſed to advance any of their opponents to public employ- ment, but almoſt without exception, turned all out of office who did not ſubſcribe to their political creed. They accuſed their prede- ceſſors, Waſhington and Adams, with fa- vouring "anti-revolutionary adherence to our enemies," and immediately after ap- pointed to office ſome of the moſt decided tories in the country, and ſome who had de- ſerted our troops and taken up arms againſt American liberty and independence. Theſe tranſactions, to which many more might be added if time and room could be ſpared, ſuf- ficiently prove that we have no right to cal- culate upon any thing that is reaſonable in ſuch men; and to complete the farce, they now war againſt each other, and *condemn* Elliot for *adhering to principle*, and *juſtify* Duane, inaſmuch as he declares himſelf act- ing upon the *ſame ground!*

As an appropriate *after-piece* to the above, we copy the following remark from the "National Intelligencer," Mr. Jefferſon's official paper printed at Waſhington:—

"Circumſtances have recently ariſen "which render it an enquiry of great impor- "tance, in what *true republicanism* [or de- "mocracy] conſiſts. It is eſſentially ne- "ceſſary to determine this point, before we "can decide who are *genuine republicans.*"

Has it, at laſt, come to this?

Governor Lewis, of New-York, is almoſt as roughly treated by the democrats, as Governor M'Kean, of Pennſylvania.—They both ſeem convinced that the march of "*genuine* Democracy" is to the deſtruction of all rule, authority, and order; and they appear determined to reſiſt its progreſs.

West-Indies.—By the lateſt accounts from that quarter, it appears that the French and Spaniſh combined fleet, was in Port-Royal harbour, (Martinique.) on the firſt of June, and had *effected nothing.* Correct advices are alſo received of the arrival of *two* Britiſh fleets—one at Jamaica, under Admiral Da- cres of 11 ſail of the line; and the other at Barbadoes, under Admiral Bickerton, of 18 ſail of the line. It is alſo reported that a *ſecond* French fleet had arrived at Marti- nique; but the report comes in a very doubtful ſhape.

It is ſaid the French naval officers who have lately arrived in the Weſt-Indies, uſe threatening language reſpecting Americans who may be caught trading to St. Domin- go.

Accounts from St. Jago de Cuba, ſtate, that ſeveral American ſeamen, to the diſ- grace of their country, have deſerted from their reſpective ſhips in that port, and en- tered on board French privateers, for the purpoſe of cruiſing againſt American Com- merce: Among them are named, David Hayes and Loveland Staples, of Con- necticut; George Watſon, of the ſchr. Olive Branch, of Maſſachuſetts, and Andrew White, of the ſchr. Betſy, of Providence.

"By their fruits we know them."—Though the *genuine* republicans have been in power but a ſhort time, honeſt and moderate men of their own party, in New-York, in Pennſyl- vania, in Virginia, and indeed in almoſt all parts of the union, are crying ſhame upon them for their tyranny.—Who has not heard that Virginia is the *pink* of modern republi- caniſm, the redoubtable defender of the equal rights of man?—Well, let us ſee how the republican patriots who have all power in their hands, manage matters there.

A Mr. Jones who is a Virginian democrat or republican, has lately publiſhed an addreſs to the people of Virginia, from which we ex- tract a few ſhort paragraphs.

He thus begins,

"*An Union of all Honeſt Men.*"

"The violent proceedings of the legiſla- "ture of this ſtate, at their laſt ſeſſion, calls "in the moſt imperious language upon the "citizens to adopt this admirable ſentiment. "The rage of democracy threatens us with "the moſt diſaſtrous events and unleſs there "is a timely "*union of all honeſt men*" we "ſhall, ere long, be plunged into a ſtate of "anarchy and confuſion."

In another paragraph he uſes the following language of indignation and keen reproach towards the tyrannical leaders of his party.

"To degrade and humiliate the federal "part of citizens, appears to be the favour- "ite object of our preſent ruling partizans; "to attain this object every other conſider- "ation is made to yield. The great inte- "reſts of our country are ſacrificed at the "altar of party rancor and malevolence, "merely for the purpoſe of gratifying a "weak and wicked revenge. Is this fel- "low-citizens, a deſirable ſtate of things?"

The writer concludes with declaring that he has not changed his political ſentiments but that he is ſtill a republican, though he holds in deteſtation the violent and tyranni- cal conduct of the leaders of his party.

"But now perhaps I ſhall be charged with "a dereliction of my former opinions; be it "ſo. I freely declare, that my mind has "not undergone the leaſt change; and that "the foregoing ſentiments are the dictates "of a cool and diſpaſſionate view of the po- "litical ſituation of our country, and from "a conviction, that nothing ſhort of "an "union of all honeſt men" can ſave us from "that greateſt of political evils, Anarchy "and Confuſion.

THOMAS JONES."

Let New-England people look at this; and flee, while they can, from the bottom- leſs gulph that is yawning to receive them.

Connecticut Courant.

New Planet.—Another new planet has been diſcovered by M. Harding, of Lilinthal, near Bremen, to which he has given the name of Juno. It is of the eighth magnitude, and attracted his attention while comparing with the Heavens the 50 000 Stars obſerved by Meſſers Laland. It appears to have peculiar motion, and after obſerving it ſe- ſeveral days, he clearly aſcertained that was a planet. Its right aſcenſion on the 5 of September was 1 min. 52 ſec. its nor declination 0 deg. 11 min. The ſar planet was obſerved by M. Burkhardt, the 23d of September at 359 deg. 7 min. a S 40 deg. 6 min. from which he inferred tha the duration of its revolution is fi and a half. The following particulars ha alſo been aſcertained: its inclination is deg. Its excentricity is a quarter of i- radus. Its mean diſtance from the ſun three times of the earth, or about an hundre millions of leagues; it is conſequently farth- than Ceres or Pellas, whoſe diſtance 95,000 000. Its diameter has not yet be aſcertained; but its ſize appears nearly ſame as that of Ceres, or the planet diſcov- ered by Piazzi. This is the twelfth pla diſcovered within a few years, Herſc having diſcovered Uranus and its ſix ſa lites; and two new ſatellites to Saturn; diſcovered Ceres, and Olbers diſco- Palas.—*London Paper.*

COMMUNICATION.

"*Be ye alſo ready.*"

This ſhort but comprehenſive inj of Divine inſpiration is replete wit inſtruction, ſtrikingly exemplified in ceptable preparation of heart for the tion, experimentally witneſſed in th of DORCAS WILLIAMS, conſort of Williams, who departed this life on inſt. in the 39th year of her age—a member of the Society of Friends town. She has left a diſconſolate and a numerous family of young too young to be fully ſenſible of th parable loſs. Never more can th "a mother's love—a mother's tend Her virtues made her lovely in life gretted in death. Uniformly unoneedy for amiable and good, her friends were agreeable as her acquaintance. They will ne to cheriſh her memory with tende reſpect. She bore a long and pain with fortitude and reſignation, and approaches of inexorable death wi compoſure of mind. She died in of a bleſſed immortality.

"How happy they, who ſink to
With all the Chriſtian's proſpe
"The world recedes, it diſappea
Heaven opens on their eyes, th
With ſounds ſeraphic ring;
On angel wings they ſoar and
Oh grave where is thy victory,
Oh death where is thy ſting."

CUSTOM-HOUS

District of NEWPORT June 28.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Fame, Juſtin,	New-York
Economy, Smith,	Alexandria
Minerva, Bliven,	New-York
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop New-York Packet, Cozzens,	Martinique
Ship Commerce, Lawton,	Amſterdam
Hope, Robinſon,	Ditto
Sloop Baltimore, Tew,	St. Domingo
Polly, Norris,	Havanna
Brig German-Peggy, Davis,	Ditto
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
Connecticut Billington,	Boſton
Two-Brothers, Chace,	Edenton

DRIED HIDES.

Juſt Received, and for Sale by the Subſcriber, at his Store, No 148. Thames-Street, Newport,

A CONSIGNMENT of fifty dried Hides, and five boxes beſt Spaniſh Segars.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Newport, May 17, 1805.

MERCURY.

[*No.* 2256

[*Inſerted by particular Requeſt.*]

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

The following Addreſs was written, and tranſmitted to Charleſton, by a diſtinguiſh- ed Member of the reſpectable Society of FRIENDS, recently on a religious viſit to this city, and now about to depart from New-York for her native land. We ar- dently hope, that the Inhabitants to whom this ſolemn Addreſs has been made, will give it their moſt ſerious attention, and that it may be the means of diſcloſing to them "*the things which belong unto their everlaſting peace,*" when they will no longer participate in the gigantic iniquity which now diſgraces our common country, and which threatens to endanger its fu- ture peace and proſperity.]

AN ADDRESS
TO THE
INHABITANTS OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH-CAROLINA.

SINGULAR as it may appear to many of you, to be addreſſed by an unknown female, from a diſtant land, after this man- ner; I truſt I am actuated therein by no other motives than the influence of that goſpel love, ſhed abroad in my heart, which induces me, at times, with earneſt ſolicitude, to crave the preſent and everlaſting well-be- ing of all my fellow creatures. Impreſſed with theſe feelings, and an apprehenſion of duty, I have been engaged to leave divers of the neareſt and tendereſt connexions in life, for a ſeaſon, to viſit many of my friends, in religious profeſſion, and others, on this conti- nents as my way opened. But not appre- hending I am required to pay you a perſonal viſit (though I have felt my mind engaged on your behalf, in a very peculiar manner,) I believe it right thus to call your attention to ſome conſiderations, which have appeared to me awfully important, as they regard your real intereſt, both in time and in eternity.—In paſſing along through ſome of the ſouthern ſtates, my mind has been painfully affected at the ſight of numbers of my fellow-crea- tures of the African race, deprived of their natural liberty, and of almoſt every means of improvement of thoſe faculties beſtowed up- on *them* as well as ourſelves, for the nobleſt of purpoſes, by that all-wiſe and bountiful Creator, in whom "we live and move and have our being;"* and who, we are told by the great apoſtle of the Gentiles, "hath made of one blood all nations of men, to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds, of their habitation."† For any of us, his dependent creatures, to force them from the place thus appointed by a gracious and ſuperintending Providence, ap- pears to be an infringement on the order and œconomy of this part of his rational crea- tion, for which the aggreſſors muſt be ac- countable at his awful tribunal, who is infinite in juſtice as well as in mercy.—I lament—exceedingly lament, that a cuſ- tom, ſo barbarous, as well as ſo repugnant to every principle of humanity and juſtice, as the African Slave-Trade, ſhould be con- tinued in this or any other nation, and by involving them in the greateſt of national crimes, lay them open to thoſe national puniſhments, which muſt be expected, as a juſt retribution for the blood of thouſands of thoſe innocent people, which has long cried for vengeance, and whoſe cry has reached the ears of the Lord of Sabbaoth. What then muſt be the expectation of thoſe who ſupport this horrid traffic, by purchaſing and continuing in ſlavery, thoſe who have been deprived that right of liberty, the

the Newport ives from the one ks of all Kinds, ſuch as of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifeſts; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Juſtice's Writs and Execu- tions; Writs and Executions for the Court of Common Pleas, &c. &c. neatly and accurately printed on good Paper.

WRAPPING-PAPER,

Of a ſuperior Quality, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury by the Dozen or ſingle Ream—*cheaper than can be purchaſed elſe- where.* *Newport, April 5.*

chair, for 1808. Mr. Randolph's name has never been once named, and for the very best reason in the world, that he would not be eligible, the Constitution requiring (*Art. 2. Sect. 1.*) that the President be 35 years of age—which Mr. Randolph will not be at that period. The malignity of that imbecile creature Elliot, contributes only to render himself ridiculous, and to expose the real cause of his present *mania.*"

Take care, Mr. Crowninshield; persevere to the end, in abetting the disgrace of your native part of the country, or you see how Mr. Duane will handle you.

Duane's *argument* is as contemptible as his abuse. How absurd it is to quote an article of the Constitution against the election of Mr. Randolph, when Mr. Randolph has three years to do what he pleases with the Constitution. A short time since, the small States had it in their power to counteract, in some degree, the overbearing will of the three or four controuling States, in the election of President, by a provision in the Constitution. That Provision is no more—Mr. Randolph did not like it. The Judges of the Federal Courts now hold their offices during good behaviour, *by the Constution*; but Mr. Randolph has already said *that article* must be altered. By and bye an *Italian Opera* adventurer will wish to be President, who has not the *necessary qualifications*, and the Constitution will be found not to contain a word against it.

Repertory.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1805.

THEATRICAL,

COMMUNICATION.

To those, whose exertions are devoted to the public amusement, it would be ungenerous to withhold some testimony of acknowledgment, even should those exertions fail in their effect—for this reason we think it but justice to Mr. HARPER and his company, to observe, that much praise is due to them, for the handsome style in which they acquitted themselves on Thursday evening. The difficulties which a company must have to struggle with in this town, are no doubt numerous; the great inconvenience of the house, the unfavourable disposition of the inhabitants in general to stage performances, and the consequent neglect of attendance, must inevitably throw a damp upon the spirits of the performers, which requires all their exertion and assiduity to dispel or conceal—we must confess, from a consideration of these circumstances, that we prepared, for a degree of satisfaction much inferior to what was actually experienced—and here we cannot refrain from paying a tribute to the abilities and modest merit of Mr. Fox, to whose unremitted efforts we think ourselves safe in pronouncing, that the audience were much indebted for their Evening's entertainment—his character of the Deserter was generally chaste and correct, and his modest deportment well suited to gain upon the feelings—in the Execution scene, in particular, the feelings of the son struggling with the honour and resolution of the man, were finely and pathetically pourtrayed.

We feel ourselves bound to make this small acknowledgment for the satisfaction which we reaped from this gentleman's performance; but it is not our object to enter minutely into the merits of the several performers, we would only surmise that the company's stay in this town is very short; and as we think they are deserving, from their assiduity to please, so we hope they may meet with due encouragement. X.

MR. ELLIOT,

The democratic member of the House of Representatives of the United States from Vermont, who has had sufficient independence to act contrary to the orders of the Virginia leaders in Congress, is constantly denounced in the democratic papers as an apostate and traitor to their party. Mr. Elliot professes to act from principle. He is governed, he tells us, by what he conceives to be his duty as a faithful representative of the people, and therefore cannot, for the sake of obliging any particular set of men, act in contradiction to what he deems the public good. Mr. Duane and his party in Pennsylvania profess to be governed by the same motives, in opposing Governor M'Kean and his friends. It is *principles*, and *not men*, he says, that should be adhered to. Yet the democrats justify the latter, and condemn the former. Duane himself reproaches Elliot, in terms of the severest censure—yet claims for *himself*, and those who act with him, the highest praise. The democrats follow Duane and huzza their approbation. "Elliot is a "traitor and villain," say they, "because "he refuses to obey the dictates of our head "leaders, but Duane is a *good patriot* and "*orthodox democrat*, inasmuch as he, in like "manner, will not yield to the wishes and "policy of Governor M'Kean and other "*great men* of our party."

This contradictory conduct is not here noticed as matter of surprise. If the Democrats were now to act consistently with their professions, it would be indeed a wonder.—They formerly scolded much against *indirect* taxation; because, they said, such a method of raising money was dangerous, as the people were made to pay taxes without perceiving how much was drawn from their pockets.—Now, their boast is, that they draw a revenue from them, in a manner the least apparently observable. Formerly it was wrong and dangerous for the President to be invested with great patronage; but immediately, on their accession to power, they put at his disposal nearly twice the number of offices which that officer was before possessed of, and when Louisiana was purchased, he was immediately invested with the power of appointing all the officers, legislative, executive and judiciary, in that extensive country. They made great objections to the sedition law as infringing the *liberty* of the press, and to prove their sincerity and *consistency* introduced in its stead the crown law of England, which prohibits the truth being given in evidence on trials for libels. They told us that no distinction ought to be made in appointments to office on account of party differences, but immediately on getting power into their hands, not only refused to advance any of their opponents to public employment, but almost without exception, turned all out of office who did not subscribe to their political creed. They accused their predecessors, Washington and Adams, with favouring "anti-revolutionary adherence to our enemies," and immediately after appointed to office some of the most decided tories in the country, and some who had deserted our troops and taken up arms against American liberty and independence. These transactions, to which many more might be added if time and room could be spared, sufficiently prove that we have no right to calculate upon any thing that is reasonable in such men; and to complete the farce, they now war against each other, and *condemn* Elliot for *adhering to principle*, and *justify* Duane, inasmuch as he declares himself acting upon the *same ground!*

As an appropriate *after-piece* to the above, we copy the following remark from the "National Intelligencer," Mr. Jefferson's official paper printed at Washington:—

"Circumstances have recently arisen "which render it an enquiry of great impor-"tance, in what *true republicanism* [or de-"mocracy] consists. It is essentially ne-"cessary to determine this point, before we "can decide who are *genuine republicans.*"

Has it, at last, come to this?

Governor Lewis, of New-York, is almost as roughly treated by the democrats, as Governor M'Kean, of Pennsylvania.—They both seem convinced that the march of "*genuine* Democracy" is to the destruction of all rule, authority, and order; and they appear determined to resist its progress.

West-Indies.—By the latest accounts from that quarter, it appears that the French and Spanish combined fleet, was in Port-Royal harbour, (Martinique.) on the first of June, and had *effected nothing.* Correct advices are also received of the arrival of *two* British fleets—one at Jamaica, under Admiral Dacres of 11 sail of the line; and the other at Barbadoes, under Admiral Bickerton, of 18 sail of the line. It is also reported that a *second* French fleet had arrived at Martinique; but the report comes in a very doubtful shape.

It is said the French naval officers who have lately arrived in the West-Indies, use threatening language respecting Americans who may be caught trading to St. Domingo.

Accounts from St. Jago de Cuba, state, that several American seamen, to the disgrace of their country, have deserted from their respective ships in that port, and entered on board French privateers, for the purpose of cruising against American Commerce: Among them are named, David Hayes and Loveland Staples, of Connecticut; George Watson, of the schr. Olive Branch, of Massachusetts, and Andrew White, of the schr. Betsy, of Providence.

"By their fruits we know them."—Though the *genuine* republicans have been in power but a short time, honest and moderate men of their own party, in New-York, in Pennsylvania, in Virginia, and indeed in almost all parts of the union, are crying shame upon them for their tyranny.—Who has not heard that Virginia is the *pink* of modern republicanism, the redoubtable defender of the equal rights of man?—Well, let us see how the republican patriots who have all power in their hands, manage matters there.

A Mr. Jones who is a Virginian democrat or republican, has lately published an address to the people of Virginia, from which we extract a few short paragraphs.

He thus begins,

"*An Union of all Honest Men.*"

"The violent proceedings of the legisla-"ture of this state, at their last session, calls "in the most imperious language upon the "citizens to adopt this admirable sentiment. "The rage of democracy threatens us with "the most disastrous events and unless there "is a timely "*union of all honest men*" we "shall, ere long, be plunged into a state of "anarchy and confusion."

In another paragraph he uses the following language of indignation and keen reproach towards the tyrannical leaders of his party.

"To degrade and humiliate the federal "part of citizens, appears to be the favour-"ite object of our present ruling partizans; "to attain this object every other consider-"ation is made to yield. The great inte-"rests of our country are sacrificed at the "altar of party rancor and malevolence, "merely for the purpose of gratifying a "weak and wicked revenge. Is this, fel-"low-citizens, a desirable state of things?"

The writer concludes with declaring that he has not changed his political sentiments but that he is still a republican, though he holds in detestation the violent and tyrannical conduct of the leaders of his party.

"But now perhaps I shall be charged with "a dereliction of my former opinions; be it "so. I freely declare, that my mind has "not undergone the least change; and that "the foregoing sentiments are the dictates "of a cool and dispassionate view of the po-"litical situation of our country, and from "a conviction, that nothing short of "an "union of all honest men" can save us from "that greatest of political evils, Anarchy "and Confusion.

THOMAS JONES."

Let New-England people look at this; and flee, while they can, from the bottomless gulph that is yawning to receive them.

Connecticut Courant.

New Planet.—Another new planet has been discovered by M. Harding, of Lilinthal, near Bremen, to which he has given the name of Juno. It is of the eighth magnitude, and attracted his attention while comparing with the Heavens the 50 000 Stars observed by Messers Laland. It appears to have peculiar motion, and after observing it several days, he clearly ascertained that was a planet. Its right ascension on the 5th of September was 1 min. 52 sec. its north declination 0 deg. 11 min. The same planet was observed by M. Burkhardt, on the 23d of September at 359 deg. 7 min. and 40 deg. 6 min. from which he inferred that the duration of its revolution is five and a half. The following particulars have also been ascertained: its inclination is 2 deg. Its excentricity is a quarter of its radus. Its mean distance from the sun is three times of the earth, or about an hundred millions of leagues; it is consequently farther than Ceres or Pallas, whose distance is 95,000 000. Its diameter has not yet been ascertained; but its size appears nearly the same as that of Ceres, or the planet discovered by Piazzi. This is the twelfth planet discovered within a few years, Herschel having discovered Uranus and its six satellites; and two new satellites to Saturn; Pixdiscovered Ceres, and Olbers discovered Palas.—*London Paper.*

COMMUNICATION.

"*Be ye also ready.*"

This short but comprehensive injunction of Divine inspiration is replete with instruction, strikingly exemplified in the acceptable preparation of heart for the solemn transition, experimentally witnessed in the case of DORCAS WILLIAMS, consort of Gideon Williams, who departed this life on the 1st inst. in the 39th year of her age—a member of the Society of Friends in this town. She has left a disconsolate husband and a numerous family of young children, too young to be fully sensible of their irreparable loss. Never more can they enjoy "a mother's love—a mother's tender care." Her virtues made her lovely in life, and regretted in death. Uniformly uniform and amiable and good, her friends were as agreeable as her acquaintance. They will never cease to cherish her memory with tender respect. She bore a long and painful illness with fortitude and resignation, and as the approaches of inexorable death were met with composure of mind. She died in the hope of a blessed immortality.

"How happy they, who sink to rest
With all the Christian's prospect blest,
"The world recedes, it disappears,
Heaven opens on their eyes, their ears
With sounds seraphic ring;
On angel wings they soar and sing,
Oh grave where is thy victory,
Oh death where is thy sting."

CUSTOM-HOUSE

District of NEWPORT June 28.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Fame, Justin,	New-York
Economy, Smith,	Alexandria
Minerva, Bliven,	New-York
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop New-York Packet, Cozzens,	Martinique
Ship Commerce, Lawton,	Amsterdam
Hope, Robinson,	Ditto
Sloop Baltimore, Tew,	St. Domingo
Polly, Norris,	Havanna
Brig German-Peggy, Davis,	Ditto
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
Connecticut Billington,	Boston
Two-Brothers, Chace,	Edenton

DRIED HIDES.

Just Received, and for Sale by the Subscriber, at his Store, No. 148. Thames-Street, Newport,

A CONSIGNMENT of fifty dried Hides, and five boxes best Spanish Segars.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Newport, May 17, 1805.

T
URY.
O
W
C

[No. 2256

[Inserted by particular Request.]

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

The following Address was written, and transmitted to Charleston by a distinguished Member of the respectable Society of FRIENDS, recently on a religious visit to this city, and now about to depart from New-York for her native land. We ardently hope, that the Inhabitants to whom this solemn Address has been made, will give it their most serious attention, and that it may be the means of disclosing to them "*the things which belong unto their everlasting peace,*" when they will no longer participate in the gigantic iniquity which now disgraces our common country, and which threatens to endanger its future peace and prosperity.]

AN ADDRESS
TO THE
INHABITANTS OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH-CAROLINA.

SINGULAR as it may appear to many of you, to be addressed by an unknown female, from a distant land, after this manner; I trust I am actuated therein by no other motives than the influence of that gospel love, shed abroad in my heart, which induces me, at times with earnest solicitude, to crave the present and everlasting well-being of all my fellow creatures. Impressed with these feelings, and an apprehension of duty, I have been engaged to leave divers of the nearest and tenderest connexions in life, for a season, to visit many of my friends, in religious profession, and others, on this continent, as my way opened. But not apprehending I am required to pay you a personal visit (though I have felt my mind engaged on your behalf, in a very peculiar manner) I believe it right thus to call your attention to some considerations, which have appeared to me awfully important, as they regard your real interest, both in time and in eternity.—In passing along through some of the southern states, my mind has been painfully affected at the sight of numbers of my fellow-creatures of the African race, deprived of their natural liberty, and of almost every means of improvement of those faculties bestowed upon *them* as well as ourselves, for the noblest of purposes, by that all-wise and bountiful Creator, in whom "we live and move and have our being;"* and who, we are told by the great apostle of the Gentiles, "hath made of one blood all nations of men, to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds, of their habitation."† For any of us, his dependent creatures, to force them from the place thus appointed by a gracious and superintending Providence, appears to be an infringement on the order and œconomy of this part of his rational creation, for which the aggressors must be accountable at his awful tribunal, who is infinite in justice as well as in mercy.—I lament—exceedingly lament, that a custom, so barbarous, as well as so repugnant to every principle of humanity and justice, as the African Slave-Trade, should be continued in this or any other nation, and by involving them in the greatest of national crimes, lay them open to those national punishments, which must be expected, as a just retribution for the blood of thousands of those innocent people, which has long cried for vengeance, and whose cry has reached the ears of the Lord of Sabbaoth. What then must be the expectation of those who support this horrid traffic, by purchasing or continuing in slavery, those who have forfeited that right of liberty th[illegible]

the Newport Mercury, from the one[illegible]ks of all Kinds, such [illegible] of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifests; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Justice's Writs and Executions; Writs and Executions for the Court of Common Pleas, &c. &c. neatly and accurately printed on good Paper.

WRAPPING-PAPER,

Of a superior Quality, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury by the Dozen or single Ream—*cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere.* *Newport, April 5.*

We are continually told, that there is dissimilarity of interests between the peop of the northern and those of the southe States. When we prove that clashing i terests do exist, we are lulled to sleep Syren songs and melodious eulogies up Southern magnanimity. We are told th our southern brethren will take better c of us, than we could take of ourselves. this subject, the contempt with which nor ern representatives are treated, the trifli attention paid to any measures which th propose, the attempts to extinguish the s balances, to abolish the loan-offices, and reject the Georgia claims, the additional d ties upon commerce, the late alteration the constitution, and the other alteration which are contemplated, speak a languag more expressive than all the thunders of elo quence. As the dernier resort of the alarm ists, we are told that the immortal Washing ton cautioned the people against those wh should attempt to create geographical parties He did so. He had in view the great and general interest of the nation, the constitution itself, and not those minor interests which exist in the very nature of things; for, i the high character of President of the Na tional Convention, he had before told u that "the Constitution is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession, which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable."—If, however, the sagacious mind of Washington did not anticipate the present state of things, that circumstance can form no argument against our accommodating our conduct to the events and prospects of the times.

It cannot be too often repeated, that "man is man." Did the northern states possess power, their political system would probably be analogous to that which now governs the southern. But power is departed from us; and I hope that we shall never attempt to regain it by any other than honest means. The editor of the principal paper published at the seat of government, an honest and candid man, has not been able to conceal his exultation at the prospect of northern humiliation. Admitting that the northern states no longer possess political weight, he asks, with an air of triumph, "And why does the South, rule the North? Because the South is united, and the North is divided." I have just said the same myself. *The North gives up, and the South keeps not back.* There are men, who are less honest on this subject, than the Editor of the National Intelligencer. I am assured, from unquestionable authority, that it is part of the system of some young and ambitious politicians of the South, to add fuel to the flame of party spirit, in the North, that they may divide and govern us, as the Romans divided and governed the Greeks.

It may be arrogant in me to declare, that the opinions which I now avow, will one day command the universal assent of the people in the northern quarter of the Union: But as I always make it a point to say what I think, I shall hazard the assertion.

If at a future day new parties should arise in our country, and we should be divided into northern and southern men, instead of federalists and democrats, would any one doubt the propriety and patriotism of supporting the northern interest in all its constitutional and reasonable rights?—Should we be divided into large state and small state parties, would it be contended that the people of the North ought not to embrace the interest of the small states? Vermont, New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut, by an irrevocable law of nature, must always be small states. Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio, though now small, will very soon be in the first class of large states. Hence the absurdity of the triumph of the friends of the late amendment of the constitution, upon its unanimous adoption by the *small States* of the south and west. Should we be divided into a constitutional and an anti-constitutional party, would any one censure a "union of honest men" for the purpose of preserving the constitution?—As well might it be contended that men of different political parties ought not to unite, to stop the progress of a destructive fire or inundation, or to repulse an invading enemy! And it requires no prophetic powers to predict the existence of all these different parties in our country, in a greater or less degree, within the course of a very few years.

Few individuals of the republican party suffered more, in their feelings at the late federal persecution, than Mr. Jefferson. Over the countenance, however, of his sincere votaries? It purifies, it adorns, it ennobles our nature. By it we are lifted far above the little considerations of an existence, short as the winter twilight, and unimportant as the faint vision of a distant star. We are led by its influence to contemplate "the first good first perfect, and first fair;" and as without the aid of a telescope the shipwrecked sailor could never discern in the far-off horizon the vessel that is to bring him relief, but might abandon himself to despair; so without religion, man's views would be confined to a narrow circle of melancholy incidents and thoughts; and he might resign his mind to the dreadful idea, that the earth was his only home, and that death was an eternal sleep. But now he soars in the certainty to other worlds of endless duration, where he shall join his parents and his friends in the presence of a common God.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale

AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do.
Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE

ST. Petersburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Russia Sheeting, and coarse Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimensions.
Holland's Gin, and Linseed Oil.
Windward-Island and New-England Rum.
Molasses, suitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Russia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1804.

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—Laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broad- and Laced cambric Shawls—India tam- Muslin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Cash, are sold very cheap

Newport, *May* 24, 1805

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Valuable FARM, on the South-end of the Island of Prudence, containing one hundred and thirty acres of Land, with the dwelling House, Barn, Crib, and other buildings now standing:—The above Farm will be sold whole, or divided, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers:—For further particulars and terms, inquire of

JAMES ROBINSON,
At Newport.

May 24, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling-House, and valuable Lot of Land, No. 13, Washington-square, Newport.—The Lot is about forty feet in breadth, fronting the State-house, extending back 102 feet—For further particulars and terms apply to

ABRAHAM & WILLIAM EASTON,
At Nantucket.

Newport, May 19, 1805.

JOHN SHEARMAN

Hereby informs his friends, and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from his late place of residence to No. 133 Thames-street, Opposite Messrs. Gardner and Dean's Store; where he has for Sale as cheap for Cash, as at any other store in Newport,

May 31, 1805.

THE Subscriber being appointed Administrator on the estate of her late Husband, *Nathaniel* Tiverton, Merchant, deceased, and has herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs.—And all persons having any demands against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

PATIENCE BRIGGS, *Adm'x.*

May 28, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been appointed, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Tiverton, administrators upon the unsettled part of the estate of SIMEON BRIGGS, late of said Tiverton deceased, and have taken upon themselves that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs:—All persons having any demands upon the estate of the said *Simeon Briggs* deceased, are requested to present the same for payment; and all those indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to *Simeon Borden*, who is entrusted with the same.

SIMEON BORDEN, *Adm'r.*
PATIENCE BRIGGS, *Adm'x.*

Tiverton, May 28, 1805.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, have allowed the further term of six months from this date, for the creditors of WILLIAM SHAW, late of said Newport, mariner, deceased, whose estate has been represented insolvent, to bring in and prove their claims, before the subscribers; who will meet, for the purpose of receiving and examining said claims, on the first Mondays in July, September, and October next, at Nine o'clock, A. M. at the Counting-Room of MEIN and ROGERS, in said Newport.—No claims will be allowed, unless properly attested.

JOHN MEIN,
ROBERT ROGERS, } *Commissioners.*

Newport, June 3d, 1805

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

SEventy-three hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
350 dryed Hides.
80 Barrels Tar.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH LYON,

150 Barrels Tar,
150 Barrels Pitch.

FOR SALE BY

ISAAC THOMPSON,

Of New-London—the following

Family and Patent Medicines.

DOCTOR Rawson's celebrated STOMACHIC BITTERS, which have proved so regularly efficacious for a few years past, in restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints, so common in the spring and fall seasons. Price 50 cents a box.

Extract of a letter from Doct. John Wilcox, of Vergennes, (Vermont) to the Proprietor, dated October 20, 1803

Dear Sir.—I have been one of those that never put much faith in Patent Medicines, until of late; but must acknowledge, by actual experience, that I have received more benefit from Doctor *Rawson's Bitters*, than from all the medicines I ever took before. I have been unwell with a low remittent fever, &c.

Yours, &c. JOHN WILCOX, M. D.

Stamford, 10th Oct. 1803.

Sir.—The sale of Dr. *Rawson's Bitters*, has far exceeded my expectations. The inhabitants seem to approve of them very much. I have sold all you left with me. Those Bitters have had a surprising effect on several of my acquaintance, in restoring appetite and health to those that were quite low. With respect, yours, WM. KING.

Doctor LEE's (Windham) BILIOUS PILLS.—These valuable Pills are a most excellent medicine in all *Bilious Complaints*, and are useful in all other disorders where purges are necessary. they are certain to operate in a short time without occasioning the least pain or griping. These Pills are too well known and appreciated, through the United States, to need comment in an advertisement.

Dr. RAWSON's ITCH OINTMENT.—A certain cure for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. It effects a cure in a very short time, and may be applied with the greatest safety. It also cures all other kinds of eruptions on the face or skin. It is very agreeable in smell, and leaves the skin smooth and beautiful. *Price* 42 *cents a box.*

Dr. COOLEY's VEGETABLE ELIXIR, or COUGH DROPS; the best medicine ever yet discovered, or *Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of Blood,* and approaching *Consumptions;* and every other disease incident to that organ of life, the *Lungs.* No medicine in use is so justly entitled to praise in curing the above complaints, as this valuable Elixir. *Price 75 cents a bottle.*

Dr. RAWSON's much celebrated WORM POWDERS, which have proved very efficacious in dislodging and expelling *Worms* from the bowels of Children and Adults; they are also a very gentle purge, and the most proper physic that can be given to children, to remove crudities of every kind. *Price 50 cents a packet.*

Doctor THOMPSON's AROMATIC TOOTH PASTE—for curing the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arise from scorbutic gums and bad teeth, and may be used with the greatest safety. *Price 50 cents a box.*

Dr. HINCKLEY's infallible Remedy for the PILES—a certain cure for that disagreeable complaint. *Price 50 cents a box.*

☞ The above medicines may also be purchased of JAMES TAYLOR, at his Drug and Medicine-Store, No. 148, Thames-street, Newport, who keeps a constant supply of them; and of most other druggists in the United States.

Newport, April 19. 1805.

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

Has for SALE on Commission,

TWENTY Pipes Geneva.
20 hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
60 hogsheads New-England Rum.
10 hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
300 bushels old Corn.
200 quintals Scale-Fish.
50 barrels prime Bee, put up in the best manner or shipping.
100 barrels Prime and Mess Pork.

ALSO

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs, for shipping.

LIKEWISE

Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the newest fashion on reasonable terms.

Also a quantity of ship and cabin Bread.

THE Subscriber has for Sale Two Lots, of Land, situated on Easton's Point.—Also a Number of Window-Frames and Sashes, and Pannel Doors.—Likewise 2000 Wt. of Salt Pork.—He has also for Sale, or to Let, a good Horse and Chaise. JAMES MITCHELL.

Newport, 5th of 4th Mon. 1805.

ISAAC & JOSEPH AUSTIN,

At No. 156, Thames-Street,

Have on Hand, and now are selling, an excellent Assortment of English, India, and Grocery GOODS, consisting of

SUPERFINE, 2d and low-priced Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Velvets.
White and coloured 6-4 and 4-4 Cambrics.
Royal patent Cord.
Lutestrings and Persians, various widths and colours
Warranted Morocco, Calf-skin and Russ Shoes.
Cork-Soled Do.
Hats of all prices and qualities, both English and American manufactured

Hyson, Young-Hyson, Hyson-Skin, Souchong, and Bohea } Fresh Teas

Powder'd and Brown East and West-India Sugars.
Superior Flote, French and Carolina Indigo.
Cassia,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Starch,
Nutmegs—and Ginger.

A fresh supply of Cotton Yarn for Warps, filling and knitting; cotton Bed-Ticks, cotton Shirting, &c all at the manufactory prices

A few hundred bushels of coarse Exuma Salt, suitable for dairies, &c.

The above articles will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, or approved credit, and all favours gratefully received

Newport, 1st of 3d mo. 1805.

SCHEME OF THE
French-Town Catholic Seminary
LOTTERY.
SECOND CLASS.

THE Tickets in the former Class of this Lottery, which were unsold, and left at the hazard of the Institution, were peculiarly unfortunate in the drawing, in consequence of which the Institution is destitute of the benefit contemplated.—And whereas the Hon. General Assembly of this State, at their sessions held at Newport, on the first Wednesday of May, 1805, did again authorize the Managers to proceed by Lottery, in manner as they should think proper, until the sum of 1200 Dollars (as at first contemplated) should be obtained, for the purposes mentioned in the Scheme of the first Class: They therefore present the Public with the following Scheme; and while they render their grateful acknowledgments for past favours, they solicit their patronage in the present laudable pursuit.

SCHEME.

Prizes:		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
2	of	100	are	200
2		50		100
4		25		100
5		20		100
20		10		200
300		5		1500
333				2200

1000 Tickets, at 2 1-2 Dolls. each, are 2500 Dolls.

Two blanks to a prize, and the prizes subject to NO deduction.—The prizes to be paid in 60 days after the drawing is completed; but if not demanded in six months, will be considered as generously given for the purposes of the Lottery, and appropriated accordingly.—The five dollar prizes to be paid on demand, in Two Tickets in the Third Class, which will be issued immediately after the drawing of the present one is completed; which they assure the public will commence, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets are sold to warrant the undertaking; and a list of the prizes will be duly published.

The Managers have calculated this Scheme the most advantageous to the adventurer, under the flattering expectation of the public aid, which will enable the drawing to take place in a short time, of which notice will be given.

THOMAS FRY.
PARDON TILLINGHAST.
GEORGE GARD. } *Managers.*

East-Greenwich, May 31, 1805.

*** Tickets in the above Lottery, may be had of either of the Managers; and in Newport, at the office of the Newport Mercury.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE subscribers inform the public, That they have opened a Lumber Yard at their Wharf on the Point, under the firm of Barlow, Chace, and Clarke; where they will furnish Lumber of every description on the most reasonable terms, either by large or small quantities, for cash or approved credit.

JESSE BARLOW,
BENJAMIN CHACE,
GEORGE CLARKE, jun.

Newport, May 3, 1805.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN BAKER,

THIRTY Hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
1300 Bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
8000 wt. dried Hides.
40 Barrels Tar.
And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy.

Newport, Dec. 14, 1804.

THE Subscriber being appointed Administrator on the estate of Capt. RICHARD UPDIKE, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment: and all persons who have demands against said estate, to present the same for adjustment to

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Adm'r.*

Wickford, March 19, 1805.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease; Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work, at the shortest notice, with directions to use them. *April* 19, 1805.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,

TIN PLATE WORKER

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has constantly on hand, and for sale, at his shop No. 117, Thames-street, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in this state. He thanks his friends for past favours and solicits a continuance of them.—Cash and the highest price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

We are continually told, that there is
dissimilarity of interests between the peop
of the northern and those of the southe
States. When we prove that clashing i
terests do exist, we are lulled to sleep
syren songs and melodious eulogies up
southern magnanimity. We are told th
our southern brethren will take better c
of us, than we could take of ourselves.
this subject, the contempt with which nor
ern representatives are treated, the triffi
attention paid to any measures which th
propose, the attempts to extinguish the s
balances, to abolish the loan-offices, and
reject the Georgia claims, the additional d
ties upon commerce, the late alteration
the constitution, and the other alteratio
which are contemplated, speak a languag
more expressive than all the thunders of elo
quence. As the dernier resort of the alarm
ists, we are told that the immortal Washing
ton cautioned the people against those wh
should attempt to create geographical parties.
He did so. He had in view the great and
general interest of the nation, the constitutio
itself, and not those minor interests which
exist in the very nature of things; for ir
the high character of President of the Na
tional Convention, he had before told u
that "the Constitution is the result of a
spirit of amity, and of that mutual deferenc
and concession, which the peculiarity of ou
political situation rendered indispensable."—
If, however, the sagacious mind of Washing-
ton did not anticipate the present state of
things, that circumstance can form no argu-
ment against our accommodating our con-
duct to the events and prospects of the times.

It cannot be too often repeated, that "man is man." Did the northern states possess power, their political system would probably be analogous to that which now governs the southern. But power is departed from us; and I hope that we shall never attempt to regain it by any other than honest means. The editor of the principal paper published at the seat of government, an honest and candid man, has not been able to conceal his exultation at the prospect of northern humiliation. Admitting that the northern states no longer possess political weight, he asks, with an air of triumph, "And why does the South, rule the North? Because the South is united, and the North is divided." I have just said the same myself. *The North gives up, and the South keeps not back.* There are men, who are less honest on this subject, than the Editor of the National Intelligencer. I am assured, from unquestionable authority, that it is part of the system of some young and ambitious politicians of the South, to add fuel to the flame of party spirit, in the North, that they may divide and govern us, as the Romans divided and governed the Greeks.

It may be arrogant in me to declare, that the opinions which I now avow, will one day command the universal assent of the people in the northern quarter of the Union: But as I always make it a point to say what I think, I shall hazard the assertion.

If at a future day new parties should arise in our country, and we should be divided into northern and southern men, instead of federalists and democrats, would any one doubt the propriety and patriotism of supporting the northern interest in all its constitutional and reasonable rights?—Should we be divided into large state and small state parties, would it be contended that the people of the North ought not to embrace the interest of the small states? Vermont, New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut, by an irrevocable law of nature, must always be small states. Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio, though now small, will very soon be in the first class of large states. Hence the absurdity of the triumph of the friends of the late amendment of the constitution, upon its unanimous adoption by the *small States* of the south and west. Should we be divided into a constitutional and an anti-constitutional party, would any one censure a "union of honest men" for the purpose of preserving the constitution?—As well might it be contended that men of different political parties ought not to unite, to stop the progress of a destructive fire or inundation, or to repulse an invading enemy! And it requires no prophetic powers to predict the existence of all these different parties in our country, in a greater or less degree, within the course of a very few years.

Few individuals of the republican pa
suffered more, in their feelings at
federal persecution, than over the
countenance, however, to
taries? It purifies, it adorns, it ennobles our
nature. By it we are lifted far above the
little considerations of an existence, short as
the winter twilight, and unimportant as the
faint vision of a distant star. We are led
by its influence to contemplate "the first
good first perfect, and first fair;" and as
without the aid of a telescope the shipwreck-
ed sailor could never discern in the far-off
horizon the vessel that is to bring him relief,
but might abandon himself to despair; so with-
out religion, man's views would be confined to
a narrow circle of melancholy incidents and
thoughts; and he might resign his mind to
the dreadful idea, that the earth was his
only home, and that death was an eternal
sleep. But now he soars in the certainty
to other worlds of endless duration, where
he shall join his parents and his friends in
the presence of a common God.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale

AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do.
Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE

ST. Petersburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Russia Sheeting, and coarse Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimensions.
Holland's Gin, and Linseed Oil.
Windward-Island and New-England Rum.
Molasses, suitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Russia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1804.

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.

OHN BOURS, jun.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—Laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broad- and Laced cambric Shawls—India tam- Muslin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Cash, e sold very cheap

sport, *May* 24, 1805

TO BE SOLD,

HAT Valuable FARM, on the South- nd of the Island of Prudence, containing ndred and thirty acres of Land, with the ing House, Barn, Crib, and other buildings n standing:—The above Farm will be sold ole, or divided, as may best suit the purchaser rchasers:—For further particulars and terms, to

JAMES ROBINSON,
At Newport.

y 24, 1805.

FOR SALE,

HAT pleasantly situated Dwelling- ouse, and valuable Lot of Land, No. 13, lington-square, Newport.—The Lot is a- y feet in breadth, fronting the State-house, tending back 102 feet—For further rs and terms apply to

LEG & WILLIAM EASTON,
At Nantucket.

19, 1805.

OHN SHEARMAN

y informs his friends, and the public in general,

AT he has removed from his late ce of residence to No. 133 Thames- pposite Messrs. Gardner and Dean's Store; where he has for Sale as oceries, Hardware, &c. &c. as cheap

ort, May 31, 1805.

CE is hereby given, that the sub- r has been duly appointed Admjnistra- estate of her late Husband, *Nathaniel* Tiverton, Merchant, deceased, and has herself that trust, by giving bonds as the —And all persons having any demands tate of the said deceased, are requested the same; and all persons indebted to are called upon to make payment to

ATIENCE BRIGGS, *Adm'x.*

May 28, 1805.

E is hereby given, that the sub- s have been appointed, by the Hon. pate for the town of Tiverton, ad- upon the unsettled part of the estate IEL BRIGGS sen. late of said Tiverton nd have taken upon themselves that ving bonds as the law directs:—All ng demands upon the estate of the said Briggs deceased, are requested to pre- e for payment; and all those indebted estate, are called upon to make pay- *meon Borden*, who is entrusted with the

SIMEON BORDEN, *Adm'r.*
PATIENCE BRIGGS, *Adm'x.*

Tiverton, May 28, 1805.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, have allowed the further term of six months from this date, for the creditors of WILLIAM SHAW, late of said Newport, mariner, deceased, whose estate has been represented insolvent, to bring in and prove their claims, before the subscribers; who will meet, for the purpose of receiving and examining said claims, on the first Mondays in July, September, and October next, at Nine o'clock, A. M. at the Counting-Room of MEIN and ROGERS, in said Newport.—No claims will be allowed, unless properly attested.

JOHN MEIN,
ROBERT ROGERS, } *Commissioners.*

Newport, June 3d, 1805

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

SEventy-three hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
350 dryed Hides.
80 Barrels Tar.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH LYON,

150 Barrels Tar,
150 Barrels Pitch.

FOR SALE BY

ISAAC THOMPSON,

Of New-London—the following

Family and Patent Medicines.

DOCTOR Rawson's celebrated STOMACHIC BITTERS, which have proved so regularly efficacious for a few years past, in restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints, so common in the spring and fall seasons. Price 50 cents a box.

Extract of a letter from Doct. John Wilcox, of Vergennes, (Vermont) to the Proprietor, dated October 20, 1803.

Dear Sir.—I have been one of those that never put much faith in Patent Medicines, until of late; but must acknowledge, by actual experience, that I have received more benefit from Doctor *Rawson's Bitters*, than from all the medicines I ever took before. I have been unwell with a low remittent fever, &c.

Yours, &c. JOHN WILCOX, M. D.
Stamford, 10th Oct. 1803.

Sir.—The sale of Dr. *Rawson's Bitters*, has far exceeded my expectations. The inhabitants seem to approve of them very much. I have sold all you left with me. Those Bitters have had a surprising effect on several of my acquaintance, in restoring appetite and health to those that were quite low. With respect, yours, WM. KING.

Doctor LEE's (Windham) BILIOUS PILLS.—These valuable Pills are a most excellent medicine in all *Bilious Complaints*, and are useful in all other disorders where purges are necessary; they are certain to operate in a short time without occasioning the least pain or griping. These Pills are too well known and appreciated, through the United States, to need comment in an advertisement.

Dr. RAWSON's ITCH OINTMENT.—A certain cure for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. It effects a cure in a very short time, and may be applied with the greatest safety. It also cures all other kinds of eruptions on the face or skin. It is very agreeable in smell, and leaves the skin smooth and beautiful. *Price* 42 *cents a box.*

Dr. COOLEY's VEGETABLE ELIXIR, or COUGH DROPS; the best medicine ever yet discovered, or *Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of Blood*, and approaching *Consumptions*; and every other disease incident to that organ of life, the *Lungs*. No medicine in use is so justly entitled to praise in curing the above complaints, as this valuable Elixir. *Price 75 cents a bottle.*

Dr. RAWSON's much celebrated WORM POWDERS, which have proved very efficacious in dislodging and expelling *Worms* from the bowels of Children and Adults; they are also a very gentle purge, and the most proper physic that can be given to children, to remove crudities of every kind. *Price 50 cents a packet.*

Doctor THOMPSON's AROMATIC TOOTH PASTE—for curing the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arise from scorbutic gums and bad teeth, and may be used with the greatest safety. *Price 50 cents a box.*

Dr. HINCKLEY's infallible Remedy for the PILES—a certain cure for that disagreeable complaint. *Price 50 cents a box.*

☞ The above medicines may also be purchased of JAMES TAYLOR, at his Drug and Medicine-Store, No 148, Thames-street, Newport, who keeps a constant supply of them; and of most other druggists in the United States.

Newport, April 19, 1805.

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

Has for SALE on Commission,

TWENTY Pipes Geneva.
20 hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
60 hogsheads New-England Rum.
10 hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
300 bushels old Corn.
200 quintals Scale-Fish.
50 barrels prime Bee, put up in the best manner or shipping.
100 barrels Prime and Mess Pork.

A L S O

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs, for shipping.

L I K E W I S E

Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the newest fashion, on reasonable terms.
Also a quantity of ship and cabin Bread.

THE Subscriber has for Sale Two Lots, of Land, situated on Easton's Point.—Also a Number of Window-Frames and Sashes, and Pannel Doors.—Likewise 2000 Wt. of Salt Pork.—He has also for Sale, or to Let, a good Horse and Chaise. JAMES MITCHELL.

Newport, 5th of 4th Mon. 1805.

ISAAC & JOSEPH AUSTIN,

At No. 156, Thames-Street,

Have on Hand, and now are selling, an excellent Assortment of English, India, and Grocery GOODS, consisting of

SUPERFINE, 2d and low-priced Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Velvets.
White and coloured 6-4 and 4-4 Cambrics.
Royal patent Cord.
Lutestrings and Persians, various widths and colours.
Warranted Morocco, Calf-skin and fluff Shoes.
Cork-Soled Do.
Hats of all prices and qualities, both English and American manufactured
Hyson, Young-Hyson, Hyson-Skin, Souchong, and Bohea } Fresh Teas
Powder'd and Brown East and West-India Sugars.
Superior Flote, French and Carolina Indigo.
Cassia,
Pepper,
Pimento,
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